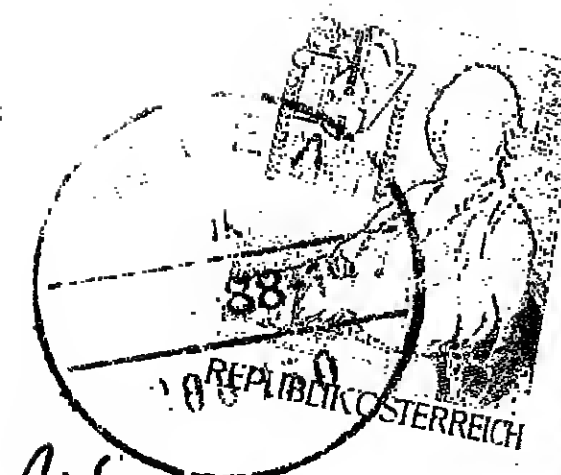




Dear Chris  
 Well, here I am at last in  
 old Vienna- I should have done it  
 years ago. Friendly people,  
 cobbled streets, beautiful parks  
 and delicious food. A great trip on  
 Royal Jordanian! Vienna's  
 International Airport was so efficient  
 and the welcome was wonderful.  
 A good start for the holiday  
 "Auf Wiedersehen"  
 as they say here.  
 Love Bob



C. Smith  
 P.O. Box 302  
 AMMAN-JORDAN

مكتبة الأصل



**ROYAL JORDANIAN** الملكية الأردنية  
**Setting new standards.**



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**Happy Eid**  
 On the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr, we wish our readers a happy Eid, and remind them that the next issue of The Star will appear on 26 May



## At an iftar banquet in Karak King sums up the basics of Jordan's policy

AMMAN (Star/Petra) His Majesty King Hussein reiterated on Sunday the unwavering position of Jordan regarding the treatment of its citizens. He said that Jordan is an Arab country that does not discriminate among its citizens regardless of the country from which their forefathers came.

Speaking at an iftar banquet which he hosted for dignitaries, government officials and heads of tribes in Karak governorate, King Hussein said that in line with the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, "anybody who lives in Jordan is one of us," adding that "I tell our Palestinian brothers who live here that this position does not clash with our or their obligation towards Palestine."

The King said that since 1974 and even before, when a tendency for having separate Jordanian and Palestinian identities was noticed, "We proposed three options for Jordanian-Palestinian relations." The first option, he said, was to have Palestine, once it is liberated, put under international supervision so that the Palestinian people can practice their right to self-determination. The second option was to have a confederation whereby there would be two houses of parliament and two local governments with a unity council and a federal government. The third choice, His Majesty said, was to have an independent Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine.

However, the King said, taking into account people's aspirations and the historic era in which we live, the second choice would be closer to reality.

The King said that at the Rabat Summit, "we explained that there has never been a

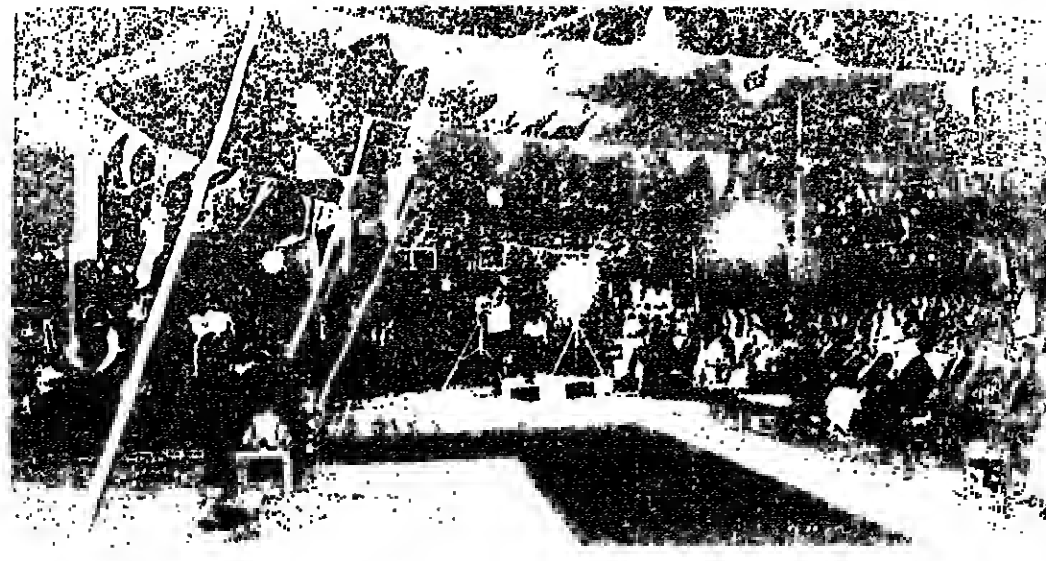
contradiction between Jordan and the PLO since the Palestinian issue is not only about the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and that everyone would be working towards achieving justice."

The Arab nation and the Palestinian side had a different opinion which we accepted and we continue to accept. Since then, the PLO has shouldered the responsibility of representing the Palestinian people, with our approval and support.

As regards the proposed international conference, and the role of the PLO in it, King Hussein said that "we will not represent the Palestinian people or the PLO, and they have to represent themselves." However, the King said that Jordan said that since 1974 and even before, when a tendency for having separate Jordanian and Palestinian identities was noticed, "We proposed three options for Jordanian-Palestinian relations."

His Majesty King Hussein also praised the Iraqi people for not only defending the Iraqi lands but also the eastern front of the Arab world in the face of an aggressive Iranian attack on the Arab identity. "It gives us pain and we regret that Iran is planning to establish a Persian empire and aims at controlling the holiest of our shrines and our resources. We also regret that Iran is abusing our faith, which has become obvious through the misdeeds we have witnessed over the past few years."

Referring to the current Palestinian uprising, King Hussein said that "after 20 years of occupation and injustice at a time when people are talking of human rights, our people there rebelled, proving to the world that the Arab will



King Hussein addresses the people of Karak during an iftar banquet which he hosted on Sunday

always fight for his rights.

He said that the lesson learned from the uprising was that injustice and aggression, and the occupation of another people's land by force cannot achieve peace. Peace is sustainable only when people regain their rights on bases accepted by future generations.

"We stand by our people in the occupied Palestinian-Arab lands and other occupied Arab territories as much as we support our brethren in Iraq. We take pride in their heroic acts, sacrifices, and the determination that gives the Arab Nation hope that right will inevitably prevail and that their objectives will be achieved."

King Hussein said that Jordan stands at the longest confrontation line with the enemy — and this is a reality which gives us great responsibilities. Thus, we have gone ahead in building our armed forces and Arab Army, giving it the best of

our resources.

"If we take a more general view of the situation we find that, taking into consideration our meagre resources, we have had achievements in all fields. We have the right to be proud of these, and if we compare them to those of our enemy, we realize that they are a source of pride for all Jordanians."

King Hussein referred to the Arab Army and how it has grown from one with 8,700 men in 1948 to one with 120,000 personnel now. He said that Jordan managed, by word and policy, to save the West Bank and Jerusalem in 1948 but was forced to go to war once again in 1967 along with the rest of the Arab nation, even though it was aware of the consequences. But Jordan opted for compliance with the Charter of the Arab League and the Arab Joint Defence Pact. He stressed that Jordan

has never failed to perform its national duty and never will.

Repeating what he has said in previous meetings with the people of the governorates of Irbid, Mafrak, Zerga, Balqa, and Amman, King Hussein said that Jordan has never hesitated to perform its obligations. "We have built up our power because we want Jordan to be able to defend not only itself but also the rest of the Arab Nation in the face of outside hegemony. We want Jordan to be an example in its unity and awareness since our unity was our most effective weapon."

His Majesty saluted the people of Karak and paid tribute to the role their forefathers and they have played in developing this country and maintaining its unity.

The iftar banquet was attended by Chief of the Royal Court, Minister of Court, and other government officials.

## The curtains rise on Jordanian films

By Frida Manat  
Star Staff Writer

DURING THE past decade, Jordanian television productions have made a jump, both in quantity and quality, reaching other Arab countries, screens and ranking among the best productions in the Arab world.

At present, a Jordanian cinema is a dream that many ambitious directors, producers and actors hope to see come true. A good number of those who work in the performing art field assure that Jordan has all the ingredients for the evolution of a Jordanian cinema industry.

"Jordan has the unique loca-

tions, the eager talents and perhaps the potential market," said an expert. However, he added, financiers still lack the courage and adventurous spirit to put forward large sums of money on film productions.

Jordanian director Najdat Anzor believes that a step in this direction needs governmental backing "because no producer is willing to gamble his money on such a venture, and we're talk-

ing about big money here."

He suggests that Jordan, which has all the potentials for cinema production, can begin by opening itself up for foreign companies to come and film here. Such a step, he argues, is likely to encourage local companies to initially collaborate with other Arab or foreign companies in co-productions until they can stand on their own and start making pure Jordanian films.

Anzor, whose feature film "Picnic on the Sand" recently won an award at the Baghdad International Television Festival in March this year, says that Arab issues and Arab settings are "very much of interest to the West."

"Picnic on the Sand," he adds, has proved to many that a Jordanian production can compete with those of other Arab countries and can perhaps reach European screens. The film, which was the first Jordanian production with European participation, has so far been shown in Libya, Qatar, Dubai and sold to the Syrian and Yemeni television.

It deals with the conflict between an Arab rebel, and a British soldier during the British rule in the area. The film starts with a group of tourists visiting Jordan and fleeing back to the days of the British presence,

ending with the victory of the revolt over colonialism. Wadi Rum, the location of shooting the film, is the Arab desert, "Fahad" is the Arab rebel and the British soldier is the usurper of Arab rights.

Throughout the film, the director managed not to give the character or the setting the identity of a specific country. He conveyed a message of universal appeal, that of the right for human beings to fight for their freedom, showing that, with determination and will, they can accomplish their goal.

The film, which cost JD 10,000 and took two months of work, of which 14 days were spent in Wadi Rum, faced a myriad of hardships, said Anzor. Although the costs were high compared to other local productions, including series and feature films, finance was limited for the accessories needed for the film. However, he says, the crew managed to ensure some of the accessories were borrowed from Sheriff Jameel Bin Naaser and a Bedouin family volunteered one of their trained falcons for three days, during which all the shots requiring the falcon were taken.

Other difficulties facing Anzor

during the filming included the inability of local actors to perform certain "actions." Local actors, he says, "are frozen." They have for so long been confined to studios that when an outdoor scene requires of them to ride a horse, run, or climb a rock, they fail to do it. A good actor, he comments, "should train on different activities that might be needed for certain scenes."

Anzor has done a variety of work during 14 years of involvement in the performing art field. Those include commercials, documentaries, variety shows and dramas. Among his latest works are: "Al-Masra" a 17-minute documentary film depicting 10 years of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund activities, shown recently on the Jordanian screen, a variety show for the Jordanian pop group "Age," and "Tele Wing," a television magazine about Jordan shown on Royal Jordanian air.

Anzor is currently working on a new "Mirage Show" which will comprise one hour variety show of eight of the group's latest works. Following his success in the award-winning film, his next drama production, Anzor is now working on similar themes, each time coming up with a different true life situation.

His upcoming film, "The Runaway," which he will start shooting soon, deals with a conflict between a drug smuggler and a police officer. Once again Anzor explores the idea of human relations and how each character reacts on the other.

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jordan

## The building of a home Amman SOS Village to expand by the end of year

By Hind-Lara Mango  
Special to The Star

AN ARABIC saying has it that the ties of joint upbringing can sometimes be stronger than those of blood, and history is full of examples which give weight to this saying. Our present time also proves this theory, and all it takes is a visit to the one-year-old SOS Village in Amman to have a first-hand experience of how determination, organization, and good intentions can provide destitute children with the mother they need to help them, the brother they don't have, and the education without which they cannot cope with the increasingly growing demands of life.

Only one year has passed since the establishment of Jordan's SOS village, and it has already gone a long way towards meeting its objectives. The village now has a bakery which generates a sort of stable income, and its products are known to many people as they can be purchased at every supermarket.

Another achievement of the SOS Village is the kindergarten which is attended by 20 children from the village, and 21 other kids from the neighbouring areas. It will be open throughout the summer, and will

cost each child about JD 10 per month. Twenty persons are currently receiving training there in order to qualify for nursery-school teachers.

Speaking to The Star on the occasion of the first anniversary of the village on Friday, Lina Kupty, the SOS Public Relations adviser, said that 20 children have joined the village since it was officially inaugurated in May 1987, bringing the number of children to 59. These children are placed in eight houses, with each accommodating eight children except for one which has only three kids.

The idea of the SOS villages, founded by Hermann Gmeiner, revolves around providing help

for the orphan. There is a belief that no matter how old an orphan is, he or she needs a family atmosphere in order to build self-confidence. Knowing that there is somebody who cares for him or her, and that there is a place that can be called home, helps the child develop that feeling.

Great emphasis is put on the mother figure for the vitality of the role mothers play in the forming of the children's character. She, the mother, tries to be as tender and re-

sponsible as the natural mother, giving the children all the care and love they need.

The SOS Village in Amman is "such a success because of the close family culture in our society," according to Kupty. She says that concept of family is strongly felt in Jordan and thus they faced no real difficulties in establishing a strong relationship between the orphan and the mother.

In line with the major policy of SOS villages, the people who look after the children are their co-citizens so that the kids will not suffer a cultural shock. They include volunteers who teach the children sports, music and other similar things. "We are trying to make good, happy citizens," Kupty says.

The integration of the village and the kids into society is a major concern of the SOS village. Kupty says that this goal has been achieved by the Amman village as its children are attending governmental schools in the neighbouring Tareq District, and are being constantly visited by children from outside the village.

Kupty proudly points out that "our children are receiving very



Children at Amman SOS village celebrate mothers' day

high grades at school as well as certificates in appreciation of their cleanliness and neatness."

The village is run on a system of sponsoring, and a person can sponsor a child by donating JD 60 annually, or a house by giving away JD 500 yearly.

Kupty says the village still has lots of plans for the future. She says, "We hope to establish another village in Aqaba

with a camping area so as to host visiting children from the 52 SOS villages in the world." She also hopes the village would be able to start a youth house, and a vocational training centre where boys of 15 years of age can learn a profession.

As more kids are to join the village in the near future, more houses will be built by the end of this year, and more children will have the family they were forced to live without.

## Donations from UK

The British government has recently provided the YWCA community centre in Baqa camp with a specialized sewing machine which will enable them to produce various kinds of uniforms to sell to schools, hotels and hospitals to boost funds for charity purposes.

Also, the British government has recently donated sophisticated medical equipment to the Palestine Hospital, The Holy Land Institute for the Deaf, dental equipment for Hoson refugee camp and children's toys for child welfare centres in the governorate of Ma'an.

## Jordanian films

Continued from page 2

Action takes place in Al-Azrak oasis and the desert borders, where smuggling activities could take place. The director is assisted by the desert army who provide weapons, four-wheel vehicles and army costumes for the cast. The film, with participating actors from Syria, says Anzor, portrays, through culled effects of drugs on the youth and the ugly ending of those who deal with it.

Most of the film features the chase between the smuggler and the officer and ends in their encounter. Najdat Anzor, a talented director who has completed diverse productions, is not the only Jordanian with such abilities. With directors, one can certainly say that a Jordanian cinema industry has a good potential.

## TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

### TENDER NOTICE NO. 3/88 SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF DIGITAL SWITCHING EQUIPMENTS

Telcommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC) announces Tender No. TCC 3/88 (Supply and Installation of Digital Switching Equipments) as part of the Implementation Programme of the "Five Year Development Plan" to expand the Telephony Network in Jordan.

This project includes:

- Implementation of new large and small digital switching nodes including a combined National & International Switching Centre.
- Expansion and modification of the existing switching network.
- Supply and installation of power systems, air conditioning and fire alarm equipments.
- Supply and installation of stand by diesel generators.

Specialized companies are hereby invited to submit their bids in accordance with the Terms, Specifications and Technical Specifications contained in the Bidding Document.

Bidders are requested to submit in addition to bid price a financing proposal to finance the cost of the subsequent contract to be awarded.

Bidding Documents may be obtained from the office of the Secretary of Tender Committee, Telecommunications Corporation, P.O. Box 1889, Amman, Jordan as of May 14, 1988 against a payment of a non-refundable fee of five hundred Jordanian Dinar (J.D. 500).

Bids accompanied by a Bid Security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the Secretary of Tender Committee not later than 12:00 noon local time on Wednesday, 31 August 1988.

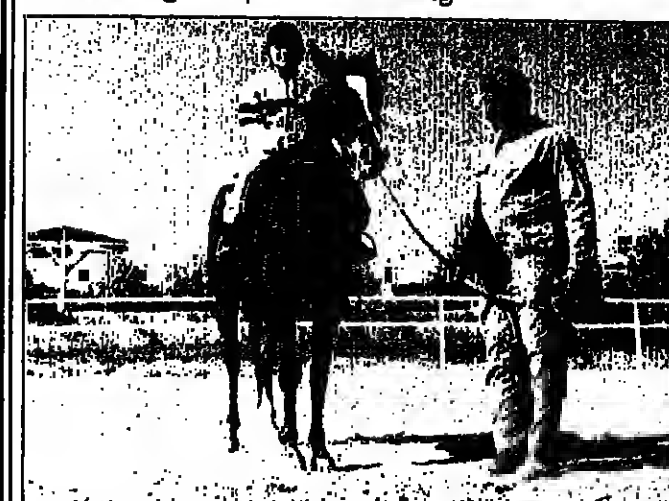
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A scene from "Picnic on the Sand", a Jordanian film which recently won an award



## Family planning

# Can it save that many lives?



By Suchinta Wijesooriye  
Special to The Star

STUDIES CONDUCTED by various sources show that three aspects of childbearing have an effect on child survival: birth spacing, maternal age and birth order. Of those, birth spacing has the most significant effect. Birth intervals of less than two years are considered to be too short; the shorter the interval, the greater the risk of maternal and infant mortality. Intervals of three years or more are considered to be the least hazardous.

Over 45 per cent of the children born in Jordan are born less than two years after their previous sibling. According to a study based on the World Fertility Survey, published by Columbia University, children born at intervals of over two years have a better chance of survival than those whose births occur at lesser intervals. Births of children in Jordan were spaced at intervals higher than two years, the study projects that there will be a 40 per cent higher chance of survival among the children born here.

The World Fertility Survey gathered information from women of childbearing age (15-49) in a wide range of countries spanning the globe (including Jordan), during the period from 1972 to 1982. The information solicited included the number, timing and survival of their children.

Science has confirmed only what women have known throughout the ages: that short birth intervals harm the health of children and mothers. Over 90 per cent of the women interviewed attested to this knowledge. Even the so-called old wives' tales encouraged the spacing of births. In Burkina Faso, West Africa, there is a common belief that if another baby comes within two years, they have to sand the previous child back.

### The implications of birth spacing for women

Approximately half a million women in the developing world die of pregnancy and childbirth related causes each year. These numbers are needlessly high, and can be avoided with increased access to health education and delivery of better health care services.

Childbearing is safer for women over 18 and under 35, who have given birth less than four times. The safety factor is greater if the spacing of their children is over two years. Monitoring of pregnancy and birthing also makes childbearing safer. Women who are better informed about the function and care of their bodies are more likely to be informed about how to space births and to control their own fertility.

Older women seem to be well aware of the inherent risks of frequent childbearing to themselves and their children.



The health of both mother and child is at stake.

Ante-natal and post-partum hemorrhaging, more likely to occur among older women who have had more than three children, is one of the most common causes of death in childbearing women, particularly when blood transfusions are unavailable.

International surveys show that women of childbearing age had their own preference of family size. However, when they did not desire more children, a large percentage of them did not use any form of contraception, owing to the lack of information, services, dissatisfaction with available methods, or opposition from the husband. One study estimated that on the average, 29 per cent of maternal deaths in Jordan could be reduced if women used contraception when they did not desire to have more children. The standard family size in Jordan is estimated to be six to seven children.

Jordanian women are among the most highly educated in the

Arab world, but compared to other countries with a high literacy rate show unusual high fertility and unemployment rates. Studies conducted in other parts of the world indicate that women who are gainfully employed are more likely to space their births than their home-bound sisters.

The existing view of childbearing, and child rearing as a primary function of women in Jordan seems to diminish their viability as employees in the system of employers, keeping highly skilled and educated women out of the work force. Birth spacing could potentially impact the employment rate of women, and help facilitate a change of status, from being mainly reproductive to becoming productive members of society.

Easy access to contraceptive information and services could be a crucial factor in avoiding permanent sterility and death resulting from clandestine abor-

tions resorted to by women when abortion is illegal.

### Methods of birth spacing

For thousands of years, people have used various means to space births. Abstinence from sexual relations for a period of time after the birth of a child was common, as was withdrawal during sexual intercourse, when the couple did not want to conceive. The practice of exclusively breastfeeding a child until the introduction of solids into the child's diet, (usually between six-nine months) causes the mother's body to maintain high levels of the hormone making conception impossible. The recent practice of formula feeding as well as early weaning and introduction of solid food to babies has had a negative effect on natural birth spacing.

In some cultures, herbal preparations were given to the women to either prevent them from getting pregnant, or "to bring back menstruation."

In addition to the traditional methods, several modern methods of contraception are available through private practitioners and pharmacies, and clinics run by both government and non-government agencies. In Jordan, traditional methods are the most popular among couples who practice contraception — about 32 per cent of the population. Six per cent use the modern methods, of which the Pill and the Intra-Uterine Device (IUD) are used the most, and condoms the least. Sterilizations and diaphragms are also used. The limited choice of modern contraceptives that have been available in the country may have some bearing on these statistics.

Other methods may not be available locally but are used in other countries. Those developed for women include barrier methods such as the diaphragm, cervical cap and the sponge; steroids such as pills of various dosages; skin implants; injections, nasal sprays, systemic methods including abortifacients, plant products, menses inducers and brain hormones for ovulation; inhibition, intra-cervical devices, fertility monitoring (detecting infertile periods in the menstrual cycle) and pregnancy vaccines.

Of those who believed in using contraceptives, 75 per cent reported that they discussed contraception, and 60 per cent discussed family size with their wives.

Of those who believed in using contraceptives, 75 per cent reported that they discussed contraception, and 60 per cent discussed family size with their wives.

Methods for men are relatively



few, and are underutilized. Research efforts for male contraceptives are poor, compared to the amount of time and money spent on researching female contraceptives. There is much dissatisfaction with what has been produced so far, in terms of safety and effectiveness, with the exception of the condom and vasectomy. Steroids in the form of pills, injectables and implants; systemic methods such as brain hormones for sperm suppression; coxycypol (a substance developed in China) sperm motility inhibitors and spermatogenic compounds; improved sterilization including reversible vasectomy and non-surgical vasectomy, are among those developed for men. The only method used in Jordan are condoms and permanent vasectomy, but male contraception is almost negligible owing to existing misconceptions and social attitudes.

Traditional fertility awareness and barrier methods are user-dependent and non-invasive, making them attractive from a safety standpoint. Users must be well informed and highly motivated for maximum effectiveness. Other methods involve medical intervention, and are highly effective but may involve some health risks to users.

Detailed information to use on possible side effects, regular check-ups and careful monitoring by health professionals are essential while they are being used. Those providing information and services bear much of the responsibility for ensuring this. The widest possible range of methods, products and information facilitate a truly informed choice of contraceptive method on the part of users.

### Men's attitudes towards family planning

Throughout the world, men's involvement in planning their families and the level of responsibility for contraception has been minimal. However, their support or opposition has a strong impact on birth spacing and family size. There is information directed to men, as well as greater participation by them in reproductive health issues in general.

The 1985 Husband's Family Survey, conducted by the Jordan Department of Statistics shows that husbands' attitudes and resulting behavior relating to contraception and fertility control may pose some barriers to promoting birth spacing.

Almost 40 per cent of the husbands interviewed did not believe in using contraception, and over 50 per cent felt family size "up to God." Most of these husbands did not think it was necessary to discuss the use of contraception or family size with their wives.

Of those who believed in using contraceptives, 75 per cent reported that they discussed contraception, and 60 per cent discussed family size with their wives.

12 MAY 1988



One third of the women who reported that they did not want an additional child in a survey conducted in 1983 had given birth again by 1985, showing a lack of control over their own fertility. This was more common in families where the husband was educated.

Four per cent of wives interviewed had chosen sterilization as a means of controlling their own fertility. However, over 30 per cent of their husbands did not know of this. A comparison of men and women who did not use contraceptives showed that 20 per cent of the man to one per cent women gave 'religion' as a reason. 22 per cent of the women to five per cent men

parents identified points of consensus as well as those which presented disagreement.

The need to continue this dialogue both on national and international levels was emphasized. Participants were determined that the process of development and distribution of contraceptives, and the improvement of reproductive health services can benefit vastly from the input of diverse men and women who provide and use them.

### Information and services for birth spacing Ministry of Health

In the past, the Ministry of Health (MOH) provided contraceptive information and services only upon request from individual clients. In light of the recent findings about health implications of birth spacing, MOH has stepped up efforts to promote birth spacing through their clinics.

"We are hoping to have a strong health education programme, and hope to include the information on birth spacing as part of this," said Dr. Qais He-

## Birth spacing for healthier families

gave "wanted another pregnancy" as a reason. Deliberating to improve reproductive health services

Throughout the Women's Decade (1975-1985), international meetings organized by both government and non-government organizations were held on the topic of women's health. Much of the subject-matter related to reproductive health and rights. These meetings continue to be held periodically, the last UN Meeting was held in International Women and Health Conference in 1987.

In October 1988, the Population Council and the International Women's Health Coalition jointly sponsored a meeting among women's health advocates in the US and developing countries, and United States-based representatives of organizations involved in international family planning activities. The goal of this meeting held in New York City, is reflected in the sponsors' joint statement of concern:

"In both the industrialized and developing worlds, we value women's rights to reproductive choice and we are committed to the highest quality and widest range of choice of reproductive health for all women, without coercion, incentives or undue persuasion."

"We are equally committed to making available the most complete information about reproductive health and human sexuality, as a matter of human rights and informed consent. Such information includes risks, benefits and alternatives, both intended and unintended. Reproductive rights include the right of freedom of any and all services or products. We believe these values need to be further explored, elaborated and given more content."

The agenda for the two-day conference included discussions on resources for and priorities in contraceptive development, and quality of care for family planning clients in the Third World. During the discussion a partic-

ularly, acting director of Primary Health Care in the absence of Dr. Suleiman Qubain. "We are now very seriously involved in this issue. If we can integrate birth spacing in the work we do in all our clinics, it will make a big difference to the health of mothers and children in Jordan."

Heleweh explains the position taken by the MOH: "We are not approaching the issue of birth spacing from a demographic perspective, but rather from a health perspective. We are concerned about the overall health of the citizens and birth spacing has the potential of having a big impact. Each family will make their own decision on how many children they want. Our concern is that they have healthy children, and healthy mothers. Our policy is to promote better health care services so that we will have healthy citizens and a healthy nation."

With assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the MOH has held workshops on birth spacing for primary health care personnel such as doctors, nurses and midwives who work in the community health centres. Technical assistance is being provided by RONCO, a US-based company contracted by USAID to work on this project. "We have 300 community health centres throughout the Kingdom," said Heleweh, "and our aim is to have all our personnel trained to provide all the necessary primary health care functions. Birth spacing will be an important part of this." MOH also receives assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

Jordan family planning and protection association JFPPA is a private volunteer organization that was established in Jerusalem in 1984. The first clinic of the East Bank branch was opened in 1971. Today, they operate eight clinics in Amman (1972), Salt (1975), Ahtrefieh (1982), Zarqa (1982), Mehatte (1988), Agaba (1988), and Medaba (1987).

Since its inception JFPPA has operated on the concept that each couple should be able to determine the number and timing

of children in the family, according to their economic, social and health conditions. Their purpose is to make necessary information, services and supplies accessible to those who want them. Services and supplies are provided to clients at a nominal fee, regardless of race, creed, ethnic affiliations or financial status.

During the early years, JFPPA met with some difficulties, owing mainly to the traditions and beliefs which existed at that time. In recent years, the demand for their services has grown considerably. Owing to the pressing economic needs of society, family planning has gained more approval. In 1978, JFPPA records showed that 9823 people

this five workshops were organized from 1983-1985. Recently, with technical assistance from the Margaret Sanger Centre (MSC) in New York, and USAID funding, JFPPA carried out a survey which resulted in the establishment of three new clinics in Mehatte, Madaba and Agaba. MSC continues to provide assistance to JFPPA through a part-time resident consultant, and visiting consultants.

Other outside resources include UNFPA, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA). JFPPA is operated by a volunteer committee, elected from its membership. Administrative and



### Family planning helps women contribute to the development of society

used their clinics. In 1987, 42489 persons benefited from their efforts. Most of their publicity comes from word of mouth from satisfied clients.

Dr. Ahmed Hammoudah, the president of JFPPA, commented, "We have no shortage of clients. There is definitely a need for these services, as indicated by the increased numbers of families who make use of our clinics."

In the past year, material has been prepared to improve the delivery of information to the public. Brochures and posters have been printed for handing out to the public about the benefits of birth spacing and available means of achieving it.

Dr. Hammoudah also stressed the importance of dispelling misconceptions that exist in Jordan, particularly about the Quran and its pronouncements on the matter of birth spacing. "The Holy Quran does not forbid it at all. In fact, it is very clear on the importance of maintaining the best health of the mother and child, and encourages spacing births for this purpose. We do our best to educate people about this."

JFPPA, in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University, presented 107 lectures attended by 8500 persons. In addition to

clinic staff have been employed to carry out the day to day work of the Association.

### The Noor Al-Hussein Foundation

As part of a larger project to integrate women in the development process in Jordan, the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation will disseminate information on birth spacing.

Five video kits will be used to promote social and health aspects of communities. The one on family life education will include information on nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, breast-feeding and birth spacing. The video tapes will be shown under the auspices of the General Federation of Jordanian Women, at their centres throughout the Kingdom. A mobile video unit, staffed with personnel trained in outreach work, will be used to cover remote areas.

The Foundation will also help to dispel misconceptions regarding family planning, and stress the importance of birth spacing for the health and well being of mothers and children. "We do not provide family planning services, so we will act as a referral, to inform women about where they can avail themselves

of the Service if they are interested in using them."

"We hope to cooperate with other agencies involved in these activities," said Salwa Masri, director of the Noor Foundation's Women in Development Project. "The upgrading of women and their socio-economic status will eventually reflect on their lives and their families, and of course, on the community at large," Masri commented. The Women in Development Project receives funding from the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

Dr. Nadia Attif, a UNFPA-ILO expert from Egypt, presently a consultant to the Women in Development Project, sums up, "If birth spacing is viewed as a choice that women have to stay alive, and to keep their children alive, and a choice for men to take better care of their families, then birth spacing becomes a way in which they can choose life. Instead of having 20 children, and 10 of them dying, they can have however many children they want, but healthy ones and healthy mothers! What they are being encouraged to exercise here is the element of choice and control over their own lives!"

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5



## No more detours

AMMAN (Star) — Finally, there will be no more 'detours' and traffic will go back to normal with the "expected" completion of the two interchanges at the Ministry of Interior and Sports City.

The project, with a cost exceeding JD five million, started in 1985 and was to be completed in 22 months. However, owing to amendments made later on, the date of completion was extended.

Financed by the World Bank and sponsored by the Greater Amman Municipality, the project is being executed by the Indian Utmam Singh Dugal and Company of India with Dar Al-Handasa as consultants.

The Ministry of Interior interchange links Queen Alla Street, towards the Sports City, with Jebel Al-Hussein through an overpass, and Queen Noor Street, from Third Circle to the Ministry of the Interior, with Al-Istiklal Street through an underpass.

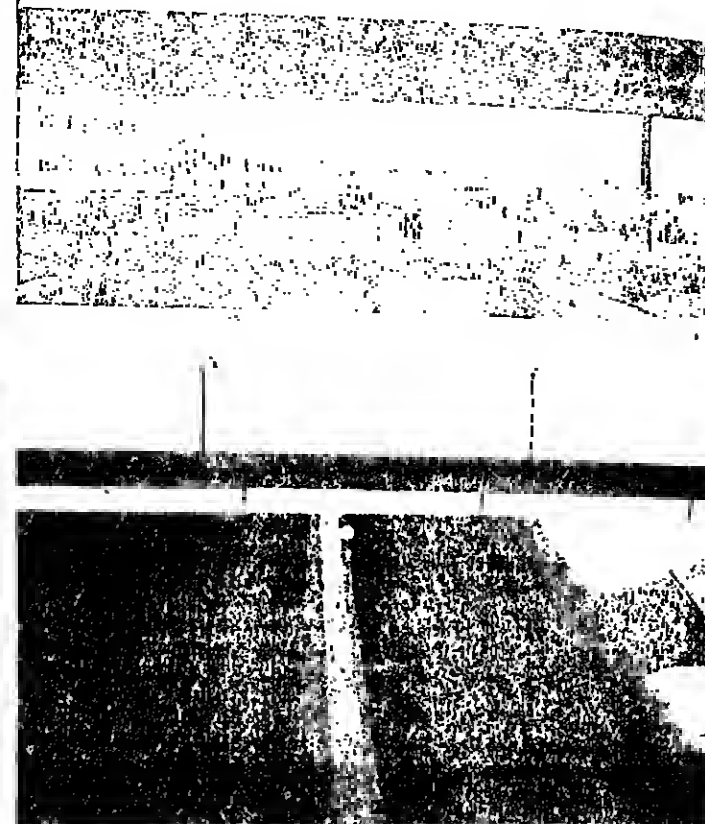
The Sports City Interchange links the Queen Alla Street with the University of Jordan Street through an overpass, and the Sharif Nasser Street with the Unknown Soldier Street, towards Zarka, through an underpass.

According to the Dar Al-Handasa site engineer, the interchanges are made of pre-stressed concrete observing all security measures.

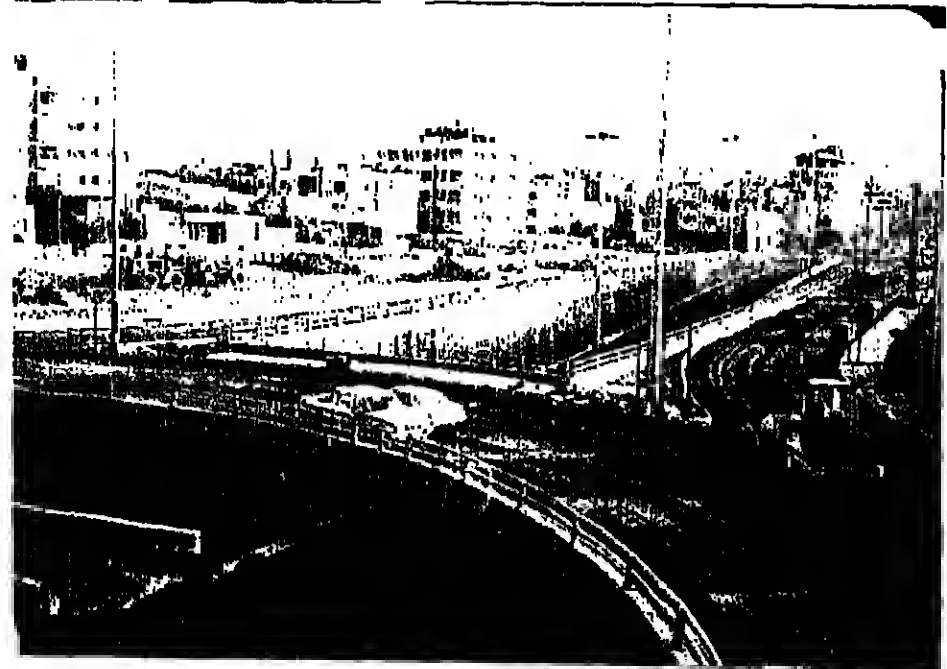
"New Jersey barriers," (80 cm. high) separating the lanes of traffic are designed in a special way for optimum safety in case of accidents. Guard-rails are made of re-enforced aluminium, also for additional safety.

Each interchange, comprising an overpass, underpass and a roundabout, allows a traffic flow of eight cars in both directions. A network of directional signs, regulatory signs and country signs will be installed at each direction.

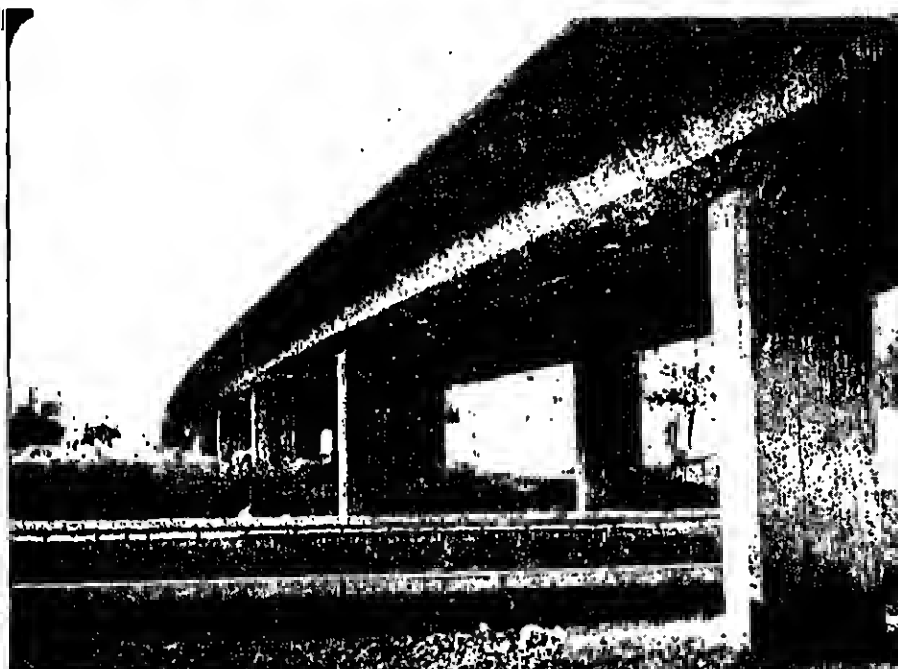
For the past 40 days, work teams are working around the clock hoping to complete the Sports City interchange on 25 May, which marks the Independence Day as a celebration of the opening under Royal Patronage.



A pedestrian bridge allows walkers a nice viewing point



Plants will decorate the roundabout

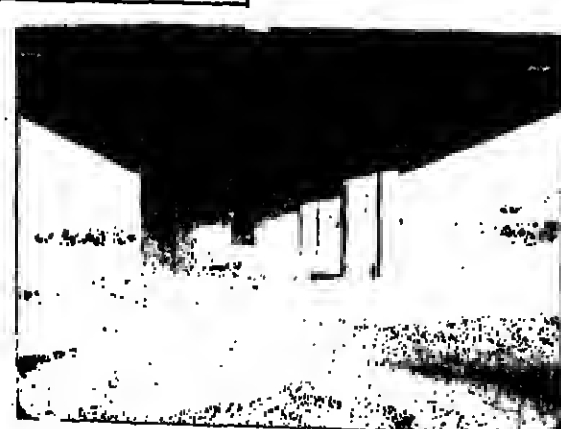


Photos by Frida Mdanat

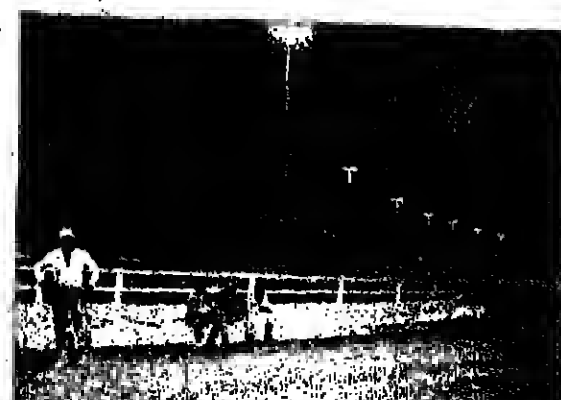
The University overpass, 250 metre stretch



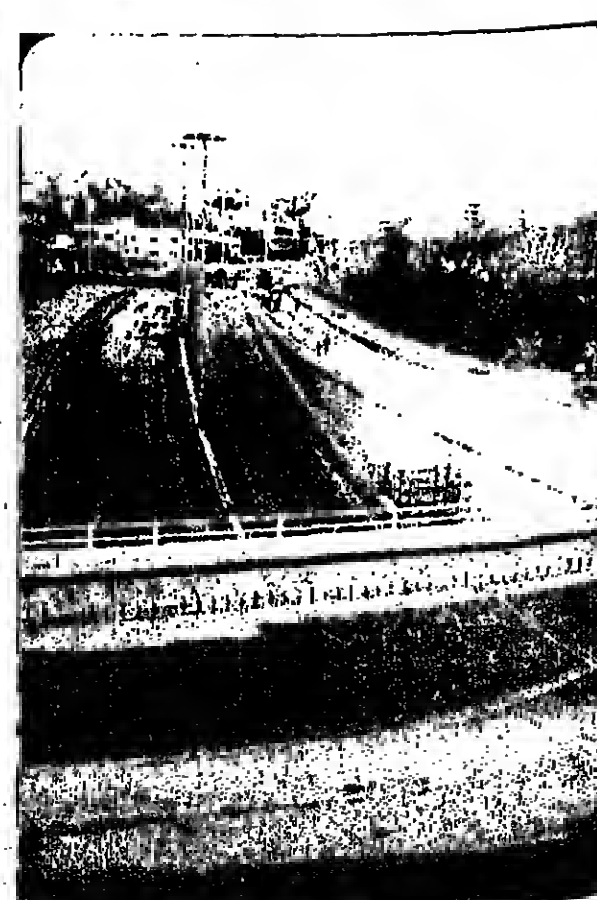
Underpass leading to the Unknown Soldier Street



"Flying over" to the University of Jordan.



Teams work around the clock to meet the deadline of finishing the work on 25 May



Roads are being asphalted and concrete walls painted.

## Foreign and domestic money

ACCORDING TO economists, especially the classification, the marginal utility of money should be zero. In other words, money in itself should not yield any satisfaction, rather it is what money can buy that is the source of that satisfaction. Accordingly, money is viewed only as a standard of value and a medium of exchange. Such functions may look these days to be archaic indeed.

Nowadays money is a commodity; it is bought and sold like all other commodities. Although it should ultimately be sought for another use, yet until that final use occurs money has a positive marginal utility. It is in those transitional periods that money matters very much.

In most developing countries the social utility of money is assuming varying values and functions. Thanks to the internationalization of the US dollar, most countries have two currencies operating in their markets. In effect,

### Economic Adhocracy

By  
Jawad  
Anani



both the domestic currency and the dollar are acceptable tender, one is de facto (the dollar) and the other is de jure. It is this dualism which is causing a great deal of frustration to the local monetary authorities. In this past, the domestic currency was managed through the factors affecting money supply, while the dollar was managed as a foreign reserve. The internationalization of the dollar and its transformation to a domestic currency has compounded the problems of central banks. They are dealing now with a two-headed monster.

The monetary policy problem does not merely emanate from the co-existence of two currencies only, but from the functional and inverse relation in the values of these two currencies. When the dollar goes up the domestic currency tends to go down. In other words, any change in the exchange rate between these two currencies immediately prompts speculation and money transfers within the domestic markets. Thus, an imbalance is created between the domestic exchange rates and the international ones.

Such a new development has recently invaded the Jordanian market. During

By Wafa Amr  
Special to The Star

A SPECIAL committee from the Chamber of Industry's Board of Directors met last Monday to study the results of the classification of the products exported to Iraq and those products that have opened letters of credit (LC's), but not financially.

According to trade protocols signed between Jordan and Iraq, Iraq imports Jordanian manufactures up to a ceiling of \$185 million. "This is an amount allocated for Jordanian manufactured goods only. Actually, the value of goods exported amounted to twice the quota allocated and thus a crisis occurred," Haj Ali Dajani, Chamber of Industry adviser pointed out.

A large part of these exports consisted of non-Jordanian products, a move that is considered against the law.

Sources close to the chamber of commerce told The Star that there was a loophole somewhere from which someone jumped into the field of irregularities. When asked for further clarification, the sources disclosed that they were aware of the role played by former members of the Chamber of Industry who have actually "played this game and created this crisis."

Dr Fahed Al Fanek, a well-known Jordanian economist explained that the trade protocol between Jordan and Iraq covers \$900 million both ways, including services and coverages. The share of commodities in Jordanian exports for 1988 is \$185 million, but the Iraqi side, both the public and private sectors, opened letters of credit in favour of Jordanian exporters to the extent of about \$500 million, i.e. almost three times the agreed amounts.

When the CBI was flooded with requests for export financing, it became aware of the problem. "The Jordanian side is held responsible in that they were not aware there was a problem early enough," said Dr Fanek. He added that though responsibility is shared equally between the CBI that should have followed up the flow of LC's, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry which should have supervised the whole activity. "Yet both parties became aware of the problem after it was too late," he said.

But Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary General Mohammad Saqqaf disagrees that the Jordanian government should be held responsible. "From the government's side, there is no problem. The problem that was created, if there is one, is the responsibility of the Iraqi importers and the Jordanian exporters. The Jordanian government was not informed about their actions," Saqqaf said.

He said that near the end of last year 1987, and as a result of some managerial arrangements in Iraq which included permitting the Iraqi private sector to import directly from Jordanian manufacturers, the Iraqi importers contacted Jordanian exporters directly. He added that they opened LC's through the Rafidain Bank to import large amounts of Jordanian and non-Jordanian products, hinting that their action was either due to their ignorance of the ceiling allocated in the Jordanian-Iraqi trade protocol, or due to the fact that they wanted to acquire profits from the agreement.

Saqqaf, who held talks with the Iraqis in Baghdad, said they promised to solve the problem soonest.

Yet, there are over 16-17 thousand LC's which are being classified and assessed.

"We have decided to delay taking any actions or measures until the process of LC classification is completed," he said.

He added that there is no possibility of withdrawing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries. "Co-operation between Iraq and Jordan is fundamental and both sides are organizing the process of co-operation," he added.

Economic sources blamed the Iraqi side for the lack of proper supervision on their part, and had monitoring by the Iraqi Central Bank and Ministry of Trade.

"We are not going to press further on this issue with Iraq because we know they are in a bad situation fighting a long war." The sources added that in its present ruined economic conditions, the Iraqis are willing to import anything. On the other hand, "there are some Jordanian exporters who took advantage of the situation to make personal profits, thus affecting the whole Jordanian economy by their irresponsible actions," the sources said.

Mr Saleh said that Jordanian manufactures with high value added will not be affected, while exporters of Jordanian products that have no added value will be negatively affected by the crisis.

"This whole process will not be repeated, we are sure of this," maintained Haj Dajani. Yet, other sources said it is difficult to control such operations especially that the issuing of LC's is not monitored by any particular party.

Dr Fanek pointed out though that in future, letters of credit will be easier to monitor, espe-

cially as the Rafidain Bank will be reporting it. The Iraqi authorities too, have issued instructions to the Rafidain Bank to refuse to accept export documents and guarantees, he added.

According to Dr Fanek, the best solution is that Iraq will honour the LC's outside the protocol i.e., paying them in free currencies since the products are needed by Iraq and it will have to purchase them from somewhere else anyway. Dr Fanek also suggested that contacts between the Jordanian and Iraqi governments will result in finding solutions such as amending the protocol or suspending the whole amount over two years during which the Jordanian exporters would finance their exports.

Other suggestions included the cancellation of the export orders, but Saqqaf refused this because some of the Jordanian industries have commitments, particularly as they import raw materials. "This is where the problem lies, and we try to solve it to foresee an industrial crisis."

According to Haj Dajani, all LC's and documents are now being analyzed in order to appraise the genuine Jordanian origin products from the Iraqi industry and Trade Minister Hemdi Tbease said they will arrange to pay for industrialists who have exported Jordanian origin manufactures whose added value is not less than 40 per cent of the total cost.

As for the non-Jordanian goods, those which were not actually exported will be held. "Those exporters who played the game and exported non-Jordanian goods will have to pay for their own mistakes," sources told The Star.

## Symposium to activate housing sector

By Ahmad Shaker  
Special to The Star

PREPARATIONS are under way for holding a symposium on housing in Amman next July. In order to activate the housing sector in Jordan, this symposium will be held under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan.

A number of proposals have been laid down, which would give impetus to the aforementioned sector. Among these proposals is one for the reduction of duties being levied by the Government pertinent to the registration of a real estate, as well as the simplification of the procedures for the obtaining of building permits and public works permissions.

In the field of residential lands the proposals also recommended a permission for the re-partitioning of the cultivated open lands, the application of an annual tax on open lands in urban areas, the reduction of the tax pertinent to the sale of properties and lands in the various municipal council areas, and the sanctioning of housing programmes for those open lands that come within the planning boundaries. Other proposals recommended to grant housing loans to the beneficiaries, the reorga-

nization or replanning of those sites that are fit for the housing of low-income individuals and the freezing of the issuing of permits for the division of lands into housing categories A and B, accompanied by a temporary freezing of the expansion of the planning areas, while expanding the strategic areas so that they may include further areas, of housing areas D and E.

In the housing financing field it was proposed to permit the financing of the purchasing of housing lands to reduce the first instalment for the obtaining of housing loans, to magnify the size of individual loans so that they may exceed JD 7,000. In addition to the reduction of the ratio of the advance payment; as well as the application of the procedure for the gradual collection of the granted loans. There was also recommended the extension of the period of the repayment of individual loans; and alleviation of the requirements of the guarantee of housing loans.

In the field of building materials the studies conducted in this respect called for the reduction of the customs prices and taxes levied on building materials, and for the development of the production of local building materials.

## JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY COMPANY LTD., AMMAN - JORDAN



### TENDERERS INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION AND BIDDING

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd., announces tender invitation No. 5/88 for Ageba Tanks and Facilities Revamp Project which shall include building of oil products storage tanks and accompanying facilities including all civil, mechanical and electrical works related to the new installations.

Contractors who possess experience in the same field and are qualified financially and technically and who wish to participate in the above tender are invited to submit their prequalification documents not later than 12.00 p.m. on 13/6/1988.

Prequalification documents should include the following:-

1. Financial capability of the Contractor, financial references are to be provided.
2. Technical capability of the Contractor including details of experience and background of personnel, specifications of available equipment, etc.
3. Detailed documents showing similar projects executed by the Contractor, full names and addresses of firms and details of projects including contract cost, and completion periods.

Results of prequalification shall be announced and advised to participants as soon as they become available.

Eligible Contractors may obtain tender documents from the Company's Head Office at First Circle- Jabal Amman against Non-Refundable J.D (100) per set not later than 20/6/1988.

Offers should be submitted by qualified Contractors to the Company's Head Office not later than 12.00 P.M. on Tuesday 16/6/1988.







## Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	OFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1 M	7 1/16	3 1/4	9 3/4	7 13/16	4 1/8	2 1/4	3 3/4	1 M 8
2 M	7 1/4	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 15/16	4 1/8	2 3/8	3 13/16	2 M 8 3/16
3 M	7 3/4	3 1/2	10 5/8	8 1/16	4 3/16	2 1/2	3 7/8	3 M 8 5/16
6 M	7 5/8	3 11/16	10 7/8	8 5/16	4 3/8	2 11/16	4 M	8 7/16
9 M	7 7/8	3 15/16	11	8 1/2	4 7/16	2 7/8	4 1/16	5 M 8 9/16
1 Year	8 1/16	4	11 1/4	8 5/8	4 1/2	2 15/16	4 1/8	8 M 11/16
2 Years	8 5/8	4 1/2						9 M 9
3 Years	8 7/8	5						1 Year 9 13/16
4 Years	9 1/8	5 1/2						
5 Years	9 3/8	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. (F.C.C.) Amman

## Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7 1/16 - 7	8 1/8 - 5 5/8	7 1/8 - 6 1/2	6 3/4 - 6 3/8
2 MTH	7 1/4 - 1 1/8	8 1/8 - 5 5/8	7 1/8 - 6 1/2	6 7/8 - 6 1/2
3 MTH	7 5/16 - 1 1/16	8 1/8 - 5 5/8	7 1/8 - 6 1/2	7 - 6 5/8
6 MTH	7 5/8 - 1 1/2	8 1/8 - 5 5/8	7 1/8 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 6 5/8
1 YEAR	8 - 7 7/16	8 1/8 - 5 5/8	7 1/8 - 6 1/2	7 1/2 - 6 5/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.H.L., Bahrain

## Dollar Rates

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading

	Monday 9.5.88	Friday 8.5.88	Monday 2.5.88
DEM	1.6820	1.6805	1.6823
SFR	1.4010	1.4015	1.4005
FRF	5.7155	5.7230	5.7145
DFL	1.8805	1.8880	1.8844
LIT	1,250.00	1,254.00	1,251.00
CAS	1,236.8	1,237.5	1,233.3
YEN	124.87	—	125.05
£	1.8790	1.8730	1.8705
GOLD	444.00	442.10	447.5
SILVER	8.43	8.38	8.48

## Exchange Rates

	JD (FILS)			
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	95	98	350.6	388
L. Lira	0.90	0.95	£	831.7
S. Lira	7.8	7.9	DEM	201.2
I. Oinar	180	170	SFR	241.7
K. Dinar	1300	1310	FRF	58.2
E. Pound	152.5	152.5	YEN(100)	271.2
UAE Dir	97	98	OFL	176.5
O. Riyal	98	99	SKR	57.5
O. Riyal	930	940	LIT(100)	27
B. Oinar	950	980	BFL(10)	96.2

## Corporate Scene

## 24,000 tonnes exported in April

ACCORDING to the Agricultural Marketing Corp., Jordanian exports of fruit and vegetables in April 1988 amounted to 24,700 tonnes, 82 per cent of which were vegetables and 38 per cent fruit.

Orange was the main export amounting to 32 per cent of total exports, followed by 11 per cent cucumbers, eight per cent potatoes, seven per cent eggplants, while other vegetables, like tomatoes, lemon, lettuce, and beans, ranged between five and 5.5 per cent of total exports.

Saudi Arabia was the main importer in April, importing 34 per cent of Jordan's total agricultural

rel. exports. Next was Kuwait, which imported 35 per cent, followed by 21.8 per cent for Dubai, 14 per cent for other Arab countries, and four per cent to Europe.

Compared with April 1987, Jordan's agricultural exports decreased by 14,200 tonnes, i.e. 38 per cent. Export of tomatoes decreased by 85 per cent, cucumbers by 44 per cent, and potatoes by 42 per cent. Other products average decrease was 30 per cent.

However, a few other products like beans, Jew's mallow and zucchini registered a slight increase.

## Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7500 - 05
K. Dinar	0.27390 - 00
B. Dinar	0.37690 - 00
O. Riyal	3.67300 - 20
O. Riyal	0.38500 - 05
L. Lira	370 - 372
U.A.E. Dir	3.67200 - 40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

## GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 10 May 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JO 3.750 per gramme  
21 ct. JO 4.350 per gramme  
24 ct. JO 5.400 per gramme  
One kilogramme (999) JO 5,000.000  
Ounce JO 188.000  
(10 cm x 31 gramme)  
Rashadi Pound JO 32.000  
(Seven gramme)  
Sterling Pound JO 38.500  
(Eight gramme).  
Source: Yousef Abu Sare, Jewellers, Amman.

## Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	444.00 Bid
Paris 444.13	Fixed
Frankfurt	443.85 Fixed
Zurich	445.00 Bid
Hong Kong	446.88 Bid

## Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London on 9 May 1988:

8FR	1.8805-10
LIT	1.3855-95
FRF	1248-1250
DEM	5.7030-80
BFL	1.6803-08
BLF	1.8842-47
DKR	35.15-17
NKR	8.4726-76
SKR	6.1810-40
YEN	5.8755-85
AR\$	124.80-70
CAS	1.180-81
S.Pes	1.2398-2403
F.Mark	111.05-15
G.Drach	4.0055-75
	134.86-135.16

## Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 64 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-33 companies whose share prices increased, 34-48 companies whose share prices decreased, 47-64 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Bank of Jordan	15.000	16.050	+1050
2. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.400	1.410	+10
3. Housing Bank	1.710	1.740	+30
4. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.670	1.690	+20
5. Arab Fin. Corp.	1.330	1.350	+20
6. Jo. Securities Corp.	1.390	1.410	+20
7. Jo. Bank for Corp.	1.390	1.410	+20
8. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	1.390	1.410	+20
9. Rel. Portfolio	1.390	1.410	+20
10. R.E. Inv. Co.	1.390	1.410	+20
11. Darco	1.390	1.410	+20
12. Philadelphia Ins.	1.390	1.410	+20
13. Jo. Electricity	1.450	1.480	+30
14. Dnr Al-Sha'ab	360	390	+30
15. Jo. Nat. Lines	780	820	+40
16. Petra Properties	630	650	+20
17. Tellico, Ex. Hire	740	760	+20
18. J. Gen. Inv.	1.390	1.410	+20
19. Jo. Cement Co.	1.390	1.410	+20
20. Jo. Phosphate Mfrs.	1.390	1.410	+20
21. Ind. Dev. & Ag.	1.390	1.410	+20
22. Jo. Wreath Mills	1.390	1.410	+20
23. Jo. Dairy	1.390	1.410	+20
24. Public Mfrs.	1.390	1.410	+20
25. Jo. Paper & Cardboard	1.390	1.410	+20
26. Jo. Glass Ind.	1.390	1.410	+20
27. Jo. Sph. & Wreath	1.390	1.410	+20
28. Jo. Lino & Sil. Ind.	1.390	1.410	+20
29. Inform. Petro-Chem.	1.390	1.410	+20
30. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.390	1.410	+20
31. Jo. Rock Wool	1.390	1.410	+20
32. Nat. Cable & Wire Mfg.	1.390	1.410	+20
33. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	1.390	1.410	+20
34. Arab Bank	115.000	114.000	-1000
35. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.500	2.450	-500
36. R.E. Fin. Corp.	20.000	19.750	-250
37. Jo. Fin. House	1.170	1.100	-70
38. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	1.100	1.050	-50
39. Arab Union Int. Ins.	940	900	-40
40. Ahle Nat. Ins.	1.280	1.250	-30
41. Jo. Leasing Corp.	750	720	-30
42. Jo. Press & Pub	2.050	2.000	-50
43. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.480	1.460	-20
44. Nat. Ind.	500	480	-20
45. Aladdin	1.180	1.160	-20
46. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.140	1.090	-50
47. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.450	1.450	0
48. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.160	1.180	+20
49. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0
50. Inv. Inv.	550	550	0
51. United Ins.	1.000	1.000	0
52. Jo. Prose/Al-Rol	3.600	3.500	-100
53. Jo. Gulf R.E. Inv. Corp.	300	300	0
54. Jo. Petroleum Rel.	7.070	7.070	0
55. Jo. Tanning	1.950	1.950	0
56. Arab Pharm. Mfg.	1.970	1.970	0
57. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.040	1.040	0
58. Jo. Print. & Pack.	4.000	4.000	0
59. Arab Chemical	3.800	3.800	0
60. Jo. Pipe Mfg.	1.140	1.140	0
61. Der Al-Oewa	1.420	1.420	0
62. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.780	1.780	0
63. Nat. Steel	2.800	2.800	0
64. Jo. Ind. & Match.	800	800	0

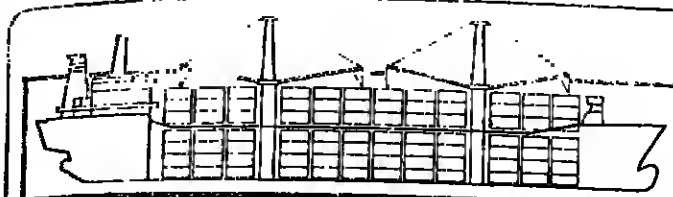
## Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba' on 9 May 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Net. Bank	0.880	0
Gulf Bank	0.345	+0.005
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.300	-0.005
Kwt. Fin. House	0.405	0
Kwt. Inv.	0.180	-0.010
Pearl Inv.	0.104	0
United R.Es.	0.116	-0.002
Metel Pipes	0.280	-0.005
Pharm. Ind.	0.192	+0.008
Mobile Tele.	0.370	+0.005

## Non - Kuwaiti Companies

Sahra Int. Bank	0.087	+0.001
Coast Inv.	0.079	0



## Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

## Amin Kavar &amp; Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arriving Date
A) Far East - (Container + RoRo)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Titan	10/05/88
		Eastern Splendor	16/05/88
		Clover Ace	23/05/88
		Kubbar	27/05/88
B) South Europe - (Container + RoRo)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd	Blue Nile 4/88	08/05/88
		White Nile 4/88	16/05/88
		Blue Nile 5/88	09/06/88
C) South Europe / East Africa (Container + RoRo)	LLOYD Trieste Line	Duino 4/88	08/05/88
		Sellene 5/88	26/05/88
		Duino 6/88	21/06/88
		Sellene 7/88	12/07/88
D) U.S.A. - Canada - Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Paloma	12/05/88
		Almora Tarza	24/05/88
		Ebro	25/05/88
		Ruh	25/05/88
		Chan Fortune	26/05/88
		Pacific P.	26/05/88
		Qumbar	26/05/88
		O Navigator	01/06/88
		Northern L	13/06/88
E) North Cont. (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Usta	01/05/88
		Seaguardian	07/05/88
		Isla Arrow	01/07/88
F) Red Sea Ports - (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrid	15/05/88
	National Maritime	A/ Ahram 2/	05/05/88
		A/ Ahram 2	15/05/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Wi-Lokietek	22/5/88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis Liberty	Confo	T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kavar Egypt	Alkerame	29/4/88
J) China	Cosco	Riza Isik	28/4/88
K) India	Jugolnija	Kumrovec	18/4/88
L) Charter	Georgios M. Moudogae	Pacific	30/4/88

## Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Stephan J. Voyage No. 45, departing Ravenna 27 April, Venice 28 April, arriving Aqaba 8 May 1988.  
— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 10 May, Ravenna 11 May, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988.  
— R.M.S. Stephan J. Voyage No. 47, departing Venice 23 May, Ravenna 25 May 1988.  
— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 8 June, Ravenna 9 June 1988.  
— Thamez, Capitan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 18 May 1988.

## Foreign companies

— Trenstrade (PVT) Limited, 212 3rd Floor, Al-Farid Centre, M.T. Khari Road, Karachi, (chemicals and agricultural materials).  
— Plastica Recycling (Private) Limited, P.O. Box 11433 Karachi-Pakistan. (chemicals).  
— Paarl Enterprises Ltd, 69-T, Gulberg II, Lahore-11, Pakistan. (rice, pepper).  
— Pro-Pak Traders, 53-A Small Industries Estate, Sialkot-4, (sport tools).  
— Societa Colica Pty Ltd. Traders Building, 4th Floor, Suite 6-413 World Trade Centre, Melbourne Cnr, Flinders and Spencer Streets, Victoria 3005, Australia. (varieties).  
— Hasen Nawaed Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 1081 Kabul, Afghanistan. (varieties).  
— Campbell & Shaw, 35 Grenville Drive, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. (tools and machines).  
— Mk Associates, 25, Street 36, F.8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan. (clothes).  
— Tipot International Associate Corp. P.O. Box 70-154 Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C. (medical equipment).  
— Neo Trade Co., 7F 16 Cheng Chun Rd, Taipei 10413, Taiwan. (varieties).

— Thamez, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 8 departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 12 May 1988.  
— Thamez, Eastern Wazman, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 15 June 1988.  
— Thamez, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian port 25 May, arriving Aqaba 30 July 1988.  
— Thamez, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazil 30 June arriving Aqaba 15 August 1988.

— Union Factor Inc. No. 135, Chin Yuan 2 Road, 112277 Taipei Taiwan.  
— Remosa Enterprises Corp. P.O. Box 68-272, Taipei, Taiwan. (materials, glasses and watches).  
— Trio Development Corp., P.O. Box 24-230, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. (varieties).  
— Durusel, Camberlites Piyeroti Cad No. 2 O. Gulp Durusel Is. Hani, Istanbul, Turkey. (carpet and clothes).  
— Arde Die Ticeret Ltd. Olgunlar Sok 36/16, Kocatese, Ankara, (leather shoes and bags).  
— Militas Milesler, 856 Sokak, No 4/703 Gogutlu Isani, Izmir, (Pump).  
— Jrg Trading (Middle East) Limited, 14 Chester Road, Caatle, Northwich, Cheshire CW6 1JG, England (waste industrial).  
— N.S. Mothe And Sons Ltd., Gayatri Limited, Unit 28, Connaught Business Centre Hyde Estate Road, Hendon London NW9 6JL, England. (construction machines).  
— Benelux Import-Export, Kon Aardplein 31, 2016 Antwerpen, Belgium. (machines).  
— Eram Enterprises, 73/C Aard Avana, Mohamadpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh. (materials and food stuff).  
— Swarnam Export, Pl: 873b 370 30 Rodaby, Sweden. (industrial and agricultural equipment).  
— Scott & English Limited, Cummins Division, 32 Liu Feng Road, Singapore 2282. (Diesel machines).

## Economic Adhocracy

Continued from page 7

last week, the marginal utility of the dollar became higher than that of the Jordan Dinar and a speculative wave was set in motion. The Central Bank succeeded in containing the problem. Yet, the Bank must be fully aware that the roots of the problem are still there and that a recurrence of speculation will continue to be a future possibility.

The existence of a large supply of Euro-dollars is not a source of headache to the US Treasury and fed alone but it has now become a nagging policy problem to many developing countries. The elimination of the dollarization syndrome should be a source of reassurance to the Americans and the World at large.

• A Saudi company requires to fill the following vacancies:  
(1) Electrical Engineer (instrumentation and control) with a minimum seven years' experience.  
(2) Mechanical Engineer (pumps and valves) with a minimum seven years' experience.  
(3) Civil Engineer with a minimum seven years' experience.  
(4) Sales Engineer (mechanical or chemical), with a minimum three years' experience.

Fluent English language is a must for all applicants. Applications and C.V. (in English) may be submitted to: SATSB, P.O. Box 22553, Riyadh 11416, Saudi Arabia.

• A company working in the Health Care Field requires a qualified sales specialist. The candidate should have a university degree, have at least two years of successful sales experience, speak and write English fluently. Experience in health care is not required. Applicants may submit C.V. and picture and salary demands to: The Manager, P.O. Box 348, Amman, Jordan.

• Dallah Advertising Agency requires to fill the following positions:

1) Executive Secretary holding a university degree in English Literature, and have experience in typing, tele, fax, and filing.  
2) Public Relations Executive holding a university degree in Mass Communication and has typing knowledge and fluent English.  
3) Sales Representatives holding a university degree and experience in advertising. Personal appointment at the agency's office, Jaber Commercial Centre, Mecca St., second floor, tel. 821561.

• The Employment Office has the following vacancies in a hospital in Saudi Arabia:

1) Doctor specialized in laboratory and microbiology holding a degree from an accredited university and has a minimum experience of two years at a hospital.  
2) Sales Manager, holding a university degree in Administrative sciences, Economics or Commerce (preferably a Master or Ph.D.), with minimum experience of three years in medical sales, Age 25-30.  
3) Receptionist holding a university degree in Administrative sciences, Tourism or English Literature, age 25-30 and three years experience.

Applications may be submitted to the Employment Office at the UNRWA, Addis, tel. 661100.

• Eternal Trophy & Award Centre Pl. Ltd. No. 65, Sims



**By Tony Czuczka**  
Associated Press Writer

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13



# Poet of conscience in troubled times

By Suchinta Wijesooriya  
Special to The Star

MIKE MAGGIO describes himself as a social and political poet. He believes that all artists, whether they be writers or painters or any other, should have a political point of view. "This is not to say that every piece of work has to be political, but we have to use our art to make the world a better place." He has written some love poems and personal poems and has also translated the work of some contemporary Arab poets.

A recent student of Arabic, Mike works painstakingly on his translations, to bring out the essence of the poems, rather than produce literal translations of the words. He hopes to de-

velop further this aspect of his writing, as he feels that the English-speaking world should be awakened to the dynamic and important work of contemporary Arab poets.

Remembering the horror plays of his childhood and the rhyme and meter poems of his adolescence produces a chuckle from Mike, but he considers them an important part of his evolution as a poet. He thinks that his poetry has "blossomed" in the past few years.

"Poets and writers deal with experiences, and the older you get, the more you have to write about. When I listen to young poets I notice that they have good style, but they don't

usually have much substance. There is usually a lot of delirium, which is typical of the experience of the young adult." In his recent work, rhyme and meter have been abandoned in favour of imagery and the natural flow and rhythm of the words, as he weaves them into a fabric of thoughts and insights. His varied experiences and observations of people and cultures, both in and out of his native USA give colour and texture to his work.

"I hope I can bring some beauty into the world. Some of my work is not beautiful. It is blunt and to the point, but it is real, and reality is not always beautiful. If what is going on around me is not beautiful, then my work will reflect that. The beauty of Mike's poetry is in the expression of harsh reality in words and imagery that touch and affect the emotions of his audience, often shocking and disturbing them.

"Poetry is not only for the elite in their ivory towers. It should show everybody the beauty of the language, and it should get people involved."

He has read his poetry in Amman, on several occasions, and initiated an English and Arabic poetry reading group, who meet on a regular basis to share their work, and be inspired by each other.

As a free-lance writer contributing to some publications in the United States, Maggio says that he would like to do whatever he can to correct the false images and help change the negative public opinion of Arabs (particularly the Palestinians) that exists there.

"Everyone has a job to do to support the Palestinian people on the West Bank and the Gaza. I see my job as bringing what is going on with them to the consciousness of others." His thrust is justice for all people, regardless of who they are.

Mike came to Amman in August of 1987, as the Director of the English Language Services International (ELSI). He has lived and worked in the Middle East for several years, having taught English in Jeddah, and studied

## A night on the town

By Mike Maggio March 1988

Those people those people, ceroueing people with their fancy suits and elike those beautiful people with their wining and dining with their eyes glistening with weelth those people they are celebrating a birthday they are laughing and smiling they are filling their mouths with morsels and tripe now they are dancing now their tune is about to be played

Dance young lady dance with your handsome beu dance to the complex rhythms dance while the memories snatch at your mind there was once a garden there was once a midnight raid but dance young lady dance till your dark eyes forget the flight in the darkness the crying and screaming and the smell of jasmine tilled the air dance young lady dance and forget es the youth with his right arm broken thruete his left arm high in the air and still you dance you dance and the music twilts and turns you in its gently deceiving hende.

Those people now they are listening now they are watching with glazed eyes there's a woman up on the teble there's a woman lemonting on the screen they cry for their loved ones they applaud the man with the rose in his tash those people they pay for the bill now they dig in their pockets while the children of Bethlehem eearch for pebbles and etonea

those sorry people their empty hands clapping they sit back and wonder while the children of Bethlehem cry out in despair.

Arabic in Tunisia. He converted to Islam some years ago, while he was in Saudi Arabia.

"I have always been interested in the people of this area. Perhaps it is my Mediterranean heritage. I probably have Arab blood, since I am of Sicilian origin. Both my parents were born in the USA, and I grew up in New York, but I was surrounded

by people who spoke Italian and shed customs and family traditions similar to those found here."

Mike recently resigned from his job at ELSI, and will be leaving Amman in the near future. He will only bid "au revoir" to his friends here, as he is sure that he will come back to this area again, even if only for a visit.

## Recent film releases

D.O.A. (R) Dennis Quaid — Inventive mystery about poisoned men who seek his own murderer (Good).

18 Again (PG) George Burns — Swinging grandfather inhabits body of his grandson. George still exudes pizzazz (Good).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — William is at his best as iconicistic disk jockey in Saigon (Good).

Johnny Be Good (PG-13) Anthony Michael Hall — High school quarterback is courted by sleazy recruiters. Botched comedy (Boring).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Masquerade (R) Rob Lowe, Meg Tilly — Atmospheric mystery-romance set in the posh hamptons of Long Island (Good).

A New Life (PG-13) Alan Alda — Couple faces new lifestyles following divorce. Parky adult comedy (Good).

Police Academy 5 (PG) Bubba Smith — Latter-day Keystone

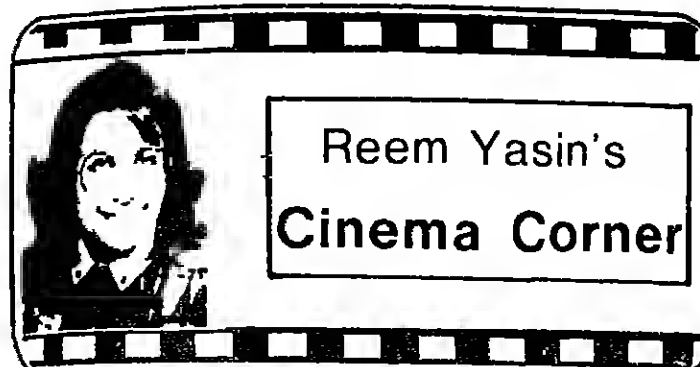
Cops involved in unimpaired sleazebag antics (Boring).

The Seventh Sign (R) Demi Moore — Much mumbo-jumbo about the apocalypse tied to a baby's birth (Fair).

Stand and Deliver (PG) Edward James Olmos — Gay film about math teacher who motivates Hispanic students (Good).



The actors in "Stand and Deliver" undergo quite a transformation as well.



## Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

## The Comedy Classics of Charlie Chaplin

THE THURSOAY comedy plot on JTV's Channel Two has recently been devoted to the old comedy classics of Charlie Chaplin, one of the screen's most popular comedians, an all time favourite, a man that has become a legend in his own right.

Charlie Chaplin's long and fruitful career in the cinema as director, screen-writer and star produced some of the greatest comedies in the history of cinema, and also produced the screen's most memorable personae... "The Tramp," or what Chaplin himself used to call "the little man."

The image of The Tramp (the one we have been seeing on our small screens over the past weeks), is all too familiar to Charlie Chaplin's innumerable admirers, and to the countless lovers of early cinema. Who can ever forget the little man with the waddling walk, the too tight jacket and the too loose pants held up with string, the oversized boots and the underize bowler hat, the holey gloves, the wing collar and the all too conspicuous little cene!

The overall image and costume of the tramp in fact underlined the vain aspirations to gentility of a man brought up the hard way. Born in 1889 in the slums of London's East End, Chaplin's upbringing was strictly Victorian. As a child he knew the miseries of extreme poverty and institutions of Dickensian severity — he had been sent to a home after the death of his alcoholic father.

The childhood made a lasting impression on Chaplin. His films show the atmosphere, the perceptions, the morality, the sentiments and the visions of the world of the underprivileged. Though romanticised and transmuted into comedy, a hard core of truth and painful experience lies at the heart of Chaplin's best work.

Charlie Chaplin's technique and style derived from his training in the English music halls where he first appeared on stage at the early age of five, both his parents being music hall performers.

Instinctively, Chaplin possessed the qualities of a fine actor: a gift for mimicry, remarkable grace and rhythmic sense, inextinguishable invention in addition to a native poetic sense.

In one of the latest of a very long list of books written on the life and art of Charlie Chaplin he is referred to as "cinema's first universal legend, one of the few unerguably authentic geniuses of the silver screen." And now we are lucky enough to enjoy some of his best early work as we relax in our own homes in front of our television sets.

## BBC World Service highlights for week beginning 14 May

Play of the week: Intimate Exchanges

"Play of the Week" is repeating some of the most popular drama broadcast on BBC World Service in the past few years. This week, it's the turn of "Intimate Exchanges" by Alan Ayckbourn, starring Robin Harford (recently nominated for a Best Actor Sony Award) for his role in these plays, and Levine Bertrem. The first of the "Intimate Exchanges" which can be heard this week is "Events on a long-suffering Cells Tess husband Toby to a seclude their marriage." Sat. 21:30, Sun. 14:30.

Time for Verse  
Alexis Lykiard continues his poetic journey through Greek mythology. This week we're introduced to the doomed

lovers, Hero and Leander: "The long atrait called the Hellespont formed the classical boundary of Europe and Asia. Its narrowest point — a mile or so across — was between two ancient cities, Sestos and Abydos. By night, on the European shore, Hero, Aphrodite's priestess at Sestos, held a torch for her lover, Leander, we could then swim over to her from Abydos." Wed. 7:30 and 14:15.

### Rhythms of the Sun

Through many years of broadcasting to the world — and visiting her listeners whenever possible — Pamela Crighton has developed a real love for melody and rhythms which sound exotic back home in Britain. She'll be travelling in spirit to the tropics, for the musical equivalent of a multi-coloured, freshly-mixed cocktail. Tue. 7:30 and 17:45.



Your TV guide

Channel 2

## Saturday

5:45 La Chevalier de Pardallon: Catherine arranges to eliminate the Protestant Huguenots on the pretext that they are plotting rebellion.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Documentary on the Blood.

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Yes, Prime Minister

9:10 Men and Music: Mozart was one of the first composers to try to make a living as a freelancer. He met with considerable success, thanks mainly to his prowess on the keyboard and the acclaim for his operas "Abduction from the Seraglio" and "The Marriage of Figaro."

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film: "The Scarlet of Blood Island" — a female parachutist is smuggled into a prisoner of war camp.

## Sunday

8:00 Rue Carnot

8:30 L'ecole des Fans: this week's guest: Pedro Ibanez.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Science

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Check It Out: A harassed supermarket manager tries to run a tight ship despite a tidal wave of employee inefficiency.

9:10 World in Flames: This last episode focuses on the private lives of Mussolini and Stalin.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Private Eye

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

## Monday

6:00 Un Chateau au Soleil: Arius decides to rent the chateau out for social functions to help pay his debts

7:00 News in French

7:15 Sports Magazine

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Perfect Strangers

9:10 Secret Army "Trapped"

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "The Glen Miller Story" — James Stewart stars as one of the greatest big band leaders. This film is generously seasoned with examples of his music.

10:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records hosted by David Frost.

9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone:

10:00 News in English

10:20 New mini series "Jenny's War" — Owen Cannon is Jenny Baines, who, in her search to find her missing son, finds herself embroiled in espionage during World War II.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest, Elze.

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 I Married Dore: Peter breaks a promise to Dore when drawing up his will.

9:10 Nuclear Weapons: this



A mother searches for her soldier son in "Jenny's War"

episode details the complex relations between dealers, buyers, and government officials.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Murder She Wrote: "Unfinished Business"

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

## Wednesday

6:00 Champs Elysees

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Salah Madi

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records hosted by David Frost.

9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone:

10:00 News in English

10:20 New mini series "Jenny's War" — Owen Cannon is Jenny Baines, who, in her search to find her missing son, finds herself embroiled in espionage during World War II.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Le Magazine Sirocco: Athanalian

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett

9:10 Megnum

10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon Crest.

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

## Thursday

6:00 Rue Carnot

8:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with

guest Hughee Autray

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Charlie Chaplin: Chaplin's employment troubles continue as he tries working in a restaurant and as a skating instructor.

9:10 Wish Me Luck.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Do I hang this man or set him free on the technicality?" That is the question facing Judge Kenneth Holtzman. It's not an easy question to answer when elections are in one week and the accused is an admitted murder rapist. Get ready for an explosion of emotions and politics in "Penalty Phase."

10:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records hosted by David Frost.

9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone:

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8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett

9:10 Megnum

10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon Crest.

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

## Friday

5:30 Feature Film: "Le Ois-trait" — Alexandre Guion has good reason to regret hiring the son of his mistress to work in his advertising agency.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Le Magazine Sirocco: Athanalian

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett

9:10 Megnum

10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon Crest.

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15



## People & events



The American Club prepares for another big game

Photo by Rachel Gow

The first of last Friday's Adult Softball League games was a see-saw battle that had the spectators on the edges of their lawn chairs, until the Goofballs squeezed past the American Club 16-14. In the second game Ralph Scofield powered the Canadians to their first win of the season in a victory over Westinghouse. The highlight of the Fence Busters' win over Jordan U. in the third game was a demonstration of lacy footwork by Nimi Wijesooriya who sped around the bases to stretch a modest hit into an in-the-park home run.

Rami and Suraya Habib are happily celebrating the arrival of the new fifth member of the family named Rejel. The beautiful 3.5 kg baby boy is the new brother of five year old Fedl and nine year old Nedine. The brother and sister are as happy and excited about the new guest as the proud parents themselves. Congratulations and best wishes for the Habib family.

Artist Dina Shamounki is catching up on her pace in the art march. Dina had reached a slight halt when she passed

through a period of inactivity due to an unfortunate event which deprived her of one of her most beloved people, her mother. But as they say, catastrophe elevates the creativity of the artist and this is true in Dina's case as she has very recently created her best production adding a few masterpieces to her previous collection. No doubt Dina's next exhibition will be a worthwhile one.

Princess Wjdan Alt and the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Mohammad Al-Hammouri, paid a visit to an exhibit currently being held at the Tower Building.

The show is organized by Egyptian artist Ayad El-Nimer and includes works by 37 artists. On display is an interesting combination of artistic talent ranging in style and media.

Among the artists displaying their creations are: Jamel Ashour, Omar Hamdan Shehwan, Ghadah Dahdaleh, Ishaq Nahlah, Ivy Nasser, Farouk Lambez, and Ma'moun Zoubian.

It was nice to see so many artist co-operating together to give the Jordanian public a sample of their art. But the ultimate thanks must, no doubt, go to El-Nimer for organizing, and getting together such a number of artist together in a very short period of time.

The exhibit continues until the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

Sefeh Kilani son of the former President of the Jordanian Water Authority Mohammed Kilani graduated last Sunday from New England College in New Hampshire, majoring in political science. His parents were there to share the moment with him. Saleh has already begun work on an M.B.A. at the University of New Hampshire.



At the New Image graduation, student Alla Abbadi, Course Dietician Suhe Khalaf, student Ghada Nowairan, co-ordinator Jill Wintle, student Branda Kattan and course beautician Sehar Kattan.

The Board of Directors of AMIDEAST has announced the appointment of Robert S. Dillon, Deputy Director General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), to the position of president effective 1 October, 1988. As president, Mr Dillon will be chief executive officer of AMIDEAST, a non-profit organization which for 37 years has been cultivating friendship and understanding between Middle Easterners and Americans through education, training, and information programmes. He will succeed Orin D. Parker who is retiring after 28 years of service, the last ten as president.

Founded in 1951 as American Friends of the Middle East, AMIDEAST is headquartered in Washington, D.C. with offices in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, North Yemen, Syria, Tunisia, and the West Bank/Gaza. Over the past 30 years, the organization has been especially concerned with providing services to governments and educational institutions that help meet the needs of Middle Eastern and North African countries.

Royal Jordanian's first flight to Miami on 3 May was received at Miami International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah. Also present were the Director of Miami International Airport, the City Commissioner, the Jordanian Charge D'Affaires in Washington Dr Sultan Lutfi, and senior officials from Royal Jordanian.

In a celebration organized by the city of Miami the City Commissioner presented Prince Abdullah with the key of the city.

Miami is the fourth destination for RJ in North America and the 42nd destination in the world. Using a TriStar, it is a twice weekly flight departing from Amman every Tuesday and Thursday.

The Al Kindi orchestra founded in 1983 by French clarinet Julien Weles played an exhibition programme of the Arab-Muslim classical traditional music in which they specialize at the Hays Arts Centre last Saturday evening.

This instrumental music played on traditional instruments of the kenun, nay (flute), violin and derbuka is little known in the west and has recently enjoyed little popularity in the east, usurped from its rightful position by commercialised music and cultural influences from the west. It is now undergoing a revived interest and is currently taught at the conservatories in Cairo, Tunis, Damascus and Istanbul.

The repertoire gleaned from the Maghreb, the Mesheq and Turkey reflects the sophisticated melodic fabric for which Arabic music is famed. To the

western ear more attuned to the dense harmonic sounds of its "vertical" music and less to the underdeveloped melodic line, the seemingly endless threads of horizontal development in eastern music might prove monotonous. But equated with early polyphonic music or the impressionism on the melodic patterns and contours of modern jazz, its music becomes more accessible to the music lover.

Free from the constraining structure of western classical music which by nature discouraged improvisatory skills, the Arabic scales which run into hundreds provide the ideal framework for improvisation, displayed expertly by Julien Weles on kenun (laqam rast) and Mohammed Saada on nay (tasim nay) and ghass the dulcimer's sound of the newly related music.

Interest in this music was provided by the shilling dialogue between kanun and nay the violin was notably absent, solo exponents underlined by repetitive rhythmic motifs or sound contours and by the relentless but varied tempo and rhythms of the tambourine (played by Adh Shems Eddine). Although the ensemble lacked a variety of tone colour, the kanun and nay being very treble tonally and the tambourine unable to provide an earthy bass (but still surprisingly producing a variety of timbre) the reined sound reflected a refined but energetic quality.

Greek Byzantine, Indian, Turkish, Balkan and Persian elements were evident in the vocal and dancelike quality of the music that was alternately slow and enigmatic and at times meditative but always gradually leading to a faster more exuberant close.

The programme which was long and at times tedious to the uninitiated would have benefited from careful editing and some spoken or written explanation prior to each piece. Nonetheless it was a rare opportunity to hear such high quality music which suffers mainly from underexposure and lack of understanding.

Dr Aziz Saket returned from Bordeaux France where he has been studying cardiology, early this week, leaving behind his wife and two lovely daughters, Natalie and Nadia who will follow in two weeks time after settling their affairs. Dr Saket and his family now plan to settle in Amman.

Mrs Abdel Hadi Majidi, Um-Sahel, gave a Ramadan evening last week for her family and friends. Everybody had a wonderful time and they stayed well into the early morning hours. Among those present were Mrs Abdallah Hiyari (Um-Mouhemmed), Mrs Fatma Abu Tabe, Sehar's wife Amen, and a great number of friends.

Continued on Page 17

12 MAY 1988

International news and views

May 1988

# World Paper

CENTERPIECE:  
Check your Datebook  
for the 1990's. Page 12.

THE NEXT TEN YEARS



## Mapping the future

World Paper marks its first decade in this special issue by mapping the future in fields ranging from medicine and the arts to the politics and economics that will set the scene not only for the beginning of the 21st century but also for the start of a new millennium.

## Friends of Archaeology



A recent outing by the Friends was to the site at Pella

Photo by Lella Deeb

مكتبة الراس



# View from a wary prophet



Solzhenitsyn at Harvard:  
A forecast gone awry.

BY ANTHONY WESTELL  
in Ottawa, Canada

"THE WESTERN WORLD has lost its civil courage," said the exiled Nobel Prize-winning Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn when he briefly left his Vermont, USA, redoubt as the *WorldPaper* Decade began—in 1978—to lecture Harvard University graduates on the decline of the West.

"A fact which cannot be disputed is the weakening of human beings in the West while in the East they are becoming firmer and stronger."

Tell that today to Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"In the latter half of the 70's," just as Solzhenitsyn was admiring the resolve of the East, the Soviet political leader has written, the Soviet Union "began to lose momentum. Elements of what we call stagnation... began to appear in the life of society."

Gorbachev is making his reputation trying to undo that mess by lining up behind China's Deng Xiaoping and the Hungarians to determine if a little free-market capitalism will work a cure.

He also illustrates, with the perspective of the last 10 years—from the appearance of the first *WorldPaper* in April

Anthony Westell is *WorldPaper* associate editor and director of the School of Journalism, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada.

1978—that even the most brilliant of humans, a Solzhenitsyn, can be wrong. As the Russian author spoke at Harvard in June 1978, the Communist East was in moral and material decline. The capitalist West, its economies mired for a time in the worst depression since the 1930's, was regaining confidence.

Such are the dangers of prophecy. Other forecasters were surprised by many of the earthshaking events of the 20th century—from the Russian and the Chinese revolutions to the energy crisis of the 70's. The stock market collapse caught as many by surprise in 1929 as it did Oct. 19, 1987.

Who would have known 10 years ago what AIDS stood for? And whatever happened to the neutron bomb? Did it become SDI?

Some things never change.

Ten years ago, Japan's prime minister promised to reduce his country's trade surplus with the United States (it was US\$10 billion in 1978), and headlines reported the US dollar at a record low against the yen. Familiar?

And the indictment of a prominent Panamanian in the Florida, USA, drug trade triggered a crisis with the United States. The indicted man that time was Moisés Torrijos, the brother of military ruler Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, the counterpart of today's Manuel Antonio Noriega. The issue was over the US Senate ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty.

Despite the futility of prophecy, there

is a point to looking ahead to the next 10 years, if only to isolate trends and consider their implications.

Two trends have grown out of the past decade.

One is the decline of the Left and the rise of a New Right.

The other has been a gradual and reluctant recognition of interdependence among all countries. The superpowers have discovered they were not super after all.

The New Right emerged as the economic problems of the 1970's and 1980's produced a crisis in the social democratic system that started in the 1930's with Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in the United States and continued after World War II with the rise of the democratic left in Western Europe.

The socialist democratic ideal of marrying leftist virtues of social justice and equality to a capitalist economy, after a quarter-century of unparalleled success, failed to cope with inflation, unemployment and recession.

The New Right argued that activist left government was the enemy of freedom and its interference in markets not only an offense against efficiency but against nature.

The New Right ideal was simple: Markets make better decisions than governments.

Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher reduced taxes and vowed to reduce spending. They turned state enterprises back to the private sector and deregulated business to free competition.

In the short-term, such ideas proved successful and politically popular. Even the Communist states praised markets and enterprise.

It is no coincidence that a survey of *WorldPaper* editors, contributors and directors and partner publication editors and publishers determined that the public figures most representative of the *WorldPaper* decade were Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain and Deng Xiaoping of China. While they occupied opposite poles of the political spectrum, both sought to revive the economies of their countries by freeing market forces.

But the New Right peaked Oct. 19 when stock markets all over the world plunged. World opinion plunged with them from economic euphoria to fear of depression.

Popular revulsion surfaced also against a system that not only tolerated greed in the belief it could be channeled to serve the public good but actually celebrated it. Cheers rose as Yuppies became Puppies—Previously Urban Professionals.

The New Right had failed to provide acceptable levels of social justice for the poor, unemployed and homeless at home and in debt-ridden developing countries.

Events have taught a history lesson: Far from being a substitute for government, markets work best in a stable environment preserved by government.

What is to follow in the next 10 years, in the best expression of Delphic prophecy, remains to be seen.

The danger is a leadership vacuum of the sort that occurred in the 1930's as the desperate world found remedy in Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler and the Japanese General Staff.

The problems of the world—sustaining international economic growth, curbing the arms race, salvaging the environment, fighting AIDS (which most people in the world now recognize)—call not for less, but for more government.

What the next decade may see is a version of social democracy that has learned lessons from the New Right. Call it Social Market Democracy.

What is certain in the next decade is the growing interdependence of countries because of the new technology of information, communication and transportation.

National boundaries no longer contain either economy or culture. Popular culture, largely American but gradually being penetrated by other influences, knows no borders. Capital is international. Governments no longer control the trading of their own currencies.

The Soviet Union and the United States, still spending vast amounts on military muscle they dare not use on each other, are on their way to being more concerned with economic renewal than with armed strength.

But interdependence and arms control may serve to make the world less, rather than more, peaceful.

Those seeking political sovereignty may not accept the reduction of sovereignty through interdependence or the spread of an essentially Western culture. The Palestinians and others may resist with world-denying religious and political fundamentalism what to them appears to be a new kind of imperialism imposing dependence.

New technology has spread the Industrial Revolution that started in 18th century Europe to the rest of the world. That revolution seems likely to gather force, creating a global society.

May/June 1980: *WorldPaper* has thrived on the crisis theme of this early cover, the first of a series of covers



from this publication's history, pictured throughout this special issue.

# People of the decade: Deng, Thatcher

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader for most of the past 10 years, represent opposite poles of the political spectrum.

Yet in a surprise result of a *WorldPaper* poll of editors, writers, directors and publishers of partner publications worldwide, they received an equal number of votes as "the public figure most representative of the spirit" of the 1978-88 decade during which *WorldPaper* has published. Each personifies the pragmatism of the period.

Mrs. Thatcher, an advocate of free-market capitalism since she took office in May 1979, has served as the bridge between Britain's post-World War II socialism and a free enterprise society that will carry her stamp into the new century.

"She has steadfastly pursued her 'privatization' program to free a once-great nation from the shackles of socialism," remarked Alan Armsden, editor in chief of the *Hongkong Standard*, in casting his ballot for her.

Deng has redefined Chinese communism, using capitalist methods to create a bridge between Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution and a "Market-Marxism" that Chinese hope may carry

the world's most populous land to an unprecedented state of prosperity and power in the 21st century.

"His vision, courage and skill have launched a new kind of revolution," Elliot L. Richardson, *WorldPaper* international board member and cabinet member for three US presidents, said in his ballot for Deng, "the progressive relaxation of power—whose potential repercussions are as far-reaching as they are unprecedented."

Behind the winning pair came President Ronald Reagan of the United States, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa and an assortment of other public figures ranging from Thomas J. Watson, Jr., former chairman of IBM and US ambassador to the Soviet Union, to Ivan Boesky, the international speculator jailed after becoming

the investigation of insider trading on Wall Street.

Two others received a vote as a couple—former Philippine Sen. Benigno S. Aquino and his wife, Cory. Eugenia Apostol, board chairman of *The Philippine Daily Inquirer*, pointed out that the Aquinos spanned the *WorldPaper* decade. He was in the public eye from 1978, when he contested a legislative election from a Philippine jail to his 1983 assassination, and he continues the role as Philippine president since dramatically taking office in February 1986.

Deng and Mrs. Thatcher each received 16 votes from the more than 60 men and women polled. Reagan attracted eight, Tutu four and Mrs. Aquino three.



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# Future of reform at stake in test of brain vs. brawn

Role of intellectual key to success of new socialist era

BY SILVIU BRUCAN  
in Bucharest, Romania

Associate Editor Brucan returns to the pages of WorldPaper with the following analysis for the first time since the Romanian government restricted him to his Bucharest home following his statement in support of November 1987 demonstrations in Brasov by workers crying, "We want bread." The restrictions were lifted in March.

THE CRITICAL ISSUE facing Eastern Europe over the next 10 years is whether the changes initiated in Moscow by Mikhail S. Gorbachev are irreversible.

This is not a question for economists and political scientists. Because it involves a struggle between a rising intellectual class and an entrenched conservative opposition to the changes, the answers will come from sociologists who study the slow but powerful flow of social forces.

At stake is the future of socialism. For Gorbachev's *perestroika*, the restructuring of the economy, combined with the openness of *glasnost* and the freedom of *demokratizatsia*, challenges the definition of the very working class that is the foundation on which an entire Communist leadership and bureaucracy for generations have rested their legitimacy.

Resistance to reform has become public in many socialist countries. The conservatives resist economic decentralization, upgrading the role of the intellectual and opposing the exposure of

Silviu Brucan, a veteran member of the Romanian Communist Party and former Romanian ambassador to the United States, is associate editor for Eastern Europe.



December 1981: Workers of the world, no longer uniting.

Stalinist crimes and of his perversion of socialist ideology.

To maintain their strongholds in the party hierarchy, the conservatives only grudgingly accept *perestroika* in its narrowest interpretation as a strategy necessary to save the superpower status of the Soviet Union.

But they reject *glasnost* and *demokratizatsia*, which they perceive as favoring the drive of the intellectuals to increase their influence in both the Communist Party and state.

The gist of *perestroika* is to make Soviet society safe for the scientific-technological revolution.

Only the intellectuals, by virtue of their knowledge and expertise, can come to terms with the revolution in computers, information technology and global communication.

Nevertheless, the Communist parties of Eastern Europe consider intellectuals to be outside the working class. The party leaders are not prepared to accept a reform that turns the intellectuals into the most advanced and important part of socialist society. The party bureaucracy clings stubbornly to the manual worker as its indispensable power base.

With the coming to power in Moscow of a new generation, Gorbachev has said that change must affect social relations as well as the economy and the Communist Party itself.

The Party's 27th Congress in 1986 emphasized that mechanization, automation and computerization will sharply reduce manual labor's share in the economy by the year 2000 to 15 to 20 percent. At the same time, the share of brain work will increase considerably. Even more important, the Congress raised the differential in wages in favor of the intellectuals over manual workers to 80 percent.

The challenge to the Communist Party is formidable. It is one thing for the party to represent the interests and views of the manual worker and quite a different thing to represent those of the intellectuals.

As recently as October 1986 it was clear that the Soviet party had no clear definition of the working class. Soviet Party Secretary Anatoly F. Dobrynin then urged a Moscow scientific conference to figure out the new social categories within the working class concept and the place that the rapidly expanding category of intellectual workers occupied in the social structure.

If socialist society doesn't know what the working class is, how can it know its interests and aims or what its leaders must do to lead it?

Half a century of strict thought control is striking with a vengeance. The

shackles in which Stalinism kept theoretical thinking has had a devastating effect upon all the social sciences. For generations, Communist leaders knew better and did not want to be confused with the facts.

This theoretical deficiency is apparent in Poland and in Czechoslovakia, where leaders try to use reform against the reformists, the social forces most interested in change. In Poland, the government is planning to carry out a democratic reform with the same people who helped establish martial law. Every perceptive social scientist can tell that this won't work.

After the 1968 Prague Spring, 500,000 Communists were expelled from the Czech party and the cream of the intelligentsia was ill-treated because its members supported reform. To the delight of party bureaucrats committed to undercut reform, Czech officials and news media now wage a fierce campaign against these same potential forces of change.

exercise power on his behalf.

The industrial peasant's political culture made him the perfect object for the "revolution from above." The fact that the regime was based on and devoted to the industrial worker who built socialism with his own hands made for impeccable ideological credentials of the party bureaucracy's political legitimacy.

This mutually rewarding arrangement was spoiled by the scientific-technological revolution. This revolution actually has diminished the number, social status and prestige of manual workers while increasing the numbers and the social prestige of intellectuals.

This underlying social effect of the technological revolution has prompted the Communist Parties of the East to resist the revolution.

The wage policy in the USSR and Eastern European countries demonstrate the vacillations in class policy. Their national wage funds are limited and are regulated by a zero-sum game.

## Eastern Europe's 3 major problems

Nationalities, social and political differences on the rise

THREE MAJOR problems will dominate the Eastern European social scene in the decade ahead:

- The need to accommodate growing social differences within the socialist state. Reform will accentuate differences, especially between a strong cooperative sector and a growing individual private sector, generating new social classes having interests of their own.

- The need to accommodate differences within the context of Communist parties. As social differences grow, political pluralism will be necessary to avoid violent social clashes and to keep the economy growing. Given the historical and political traditions of the East, the appropriate form of a democratic political system seems to be pluralism within the Communist Party, rather than a multi-party system. Credit is given to the moderate social forces, and the moderate reformers, enough to justify a moderate and conservative political system.

- But party pluralism means first the ending of one and for all the

monolithic conception of the Communist Party. Monolithism has made the party an incoherent, narrow-minded, repressive instrument for one faction to the upper hand and the other factions by force. Left factions within the Communist Party is the only way to make a one-party system representative in a differentiated socialist society. But if parts of society are to find in the Communist Party the opportunity to express their interests and to exercise their political and economic power, the party must be a pluralistic and legitimate.

- The need to end the differences in the East. The differences in the East are not only in the social structure, but also in the political structure. The differences in the East are not only in the social structure, but also in the political structure. The differences in the East are not only in the social structure, but also in the political structure.

Industrialization in the Soviet Union generated a massive exodus of peasants to the cities. The Communist Party courted the new workers, providing an urban life far from ideal but incomparably better than what Stalin called "the idiosyncrasy of rural life."

The industrial worker of peasant origin has become the ideal social base for the Communist Party. Incapable of exercising power himself in a modern, industrial society, the manual worker made it necessary for a "vanguard" to

one group's gain is another's loss.

As part of Nikita Khrushchev's reforms and the accompanying cultural "thaw" in the 60's, engineers and technical specialists were allowed to earn more than manual laborers by an average of 48.8 percent in industry and 55.8 percent in construction. Leonid Brezhnev refused to sacrifice the pre-eminence of the industrial worker on the altar of the technological revolution and to grant the intelligentsia the leading social position that revolution required.



March 1981: No longer self-conscious, young Japan is poised for leadership.

## Japan yens for its share of 21st century

Forecaster sees economic partnership with United States and Germany

BY KEIICHIRO NIWAYAMA  
in Tokyo, Japan

GREAT BRITAIN DOMINATED the 19th century. The 20th century was shaped by Pax Americans. Looking beyond the next decade to the 21st century, three countries, not one, will dominate events: the United States, Japan and a reunited Germany.

Many of the major problems of the 20th century can be laid squarely on the US doorstep. The United States rapidly expanded its sphere of influence after World War I. When Uncle Sam flexed his muscles in world trade and politics, he clashed head on with Tokyo and Berlin.

Through superior physical might, the United States defeated Japan and Germany in World War II. Forty years later, however, these two countries, vanquished on the battlefield, have forged ahead of the United States economically.

The turning point was the Vietnam War, which dragged on for a decade and blunted US industrial growth. Battered down in Indochina, the United States squandered its national resources waging a conflict it could not win.

As the United States shifted more of its productive capacity into military-related fields, the output of quality consumer goods fell off. Japan filled the gap. The resulting export boom and US military procurements spurred Japan's economy. Gross national product soared, and Japanese businesses made money

hand over fist.

The United States has resigned itself to life in the slow lane with a crippled dollar and an economy that is unlikely to regain its former world pre-eminence. As a result, it will share the dominance of the 21st century with Japan and Germany.

Policy coordination and mutual prosperity, not ruthless competition, will pave the way for a durable trilateral economic sphere. The yen and the Deutsche mark will join the dollar as key world currencies.

The United States has resigned itself to life in the slow lane with a crippled dollar and an economy that is unlikely to regain its former world pre-eminence. As a result, it will share the dominance of the 21st century with Japan and Germany.

Given this prospect, Japan must redenominate its currency, creating a "new yen" equal to 100 current yen and almost par in numbers with the US dollar. In other words, the present exchange rate of roughly 125 yen to the US dollar would become 1.25 yen to the dollar.

The current triple-digit exchange value of the yen is a vestige of the hyperinflation of early post-World War II Japan. National pride demands its

elimination.

It is possible to look forward to a century from now: The US-Soviet confrontation will be over and nuclear arms will have been scrapped; the ideological conflict between capitalism and socialism will be ancient history. People will wonder what all the fuss was about.

In the 21st century, Marxism will seem like a curious aberration. It has taken socialists 70 years to realize that democracy is superior to totalitarianism, that economic and social progress require voluntary participation.

China has modified its doctrinaire Marxist-Leninist ideology. The country's four-modernizations' program borrows heavily from the free-market model of the West. The Soviets, too, are struggling to revive an ailing economy through market incentives.

As living standards in the communist bloc approach Western levels, East-West tensions will relax. The Berlin Wall will come down; Japan will reclaim our northernmost islands off Hokkaido, now in Soviet hands. The vast Chinese market will make that country a dynamic center of world trade.

The Emperor Meiji (1852-1912) eulogized peace in a well-known poem: "A world where all men live as brothers knows no strife." Ironically, the same emperor went to war against China (1894-95) and Czarist Russia (1904-05).

Every country has skeletons in its closets and painful lessons to learn from the past. My fervent hope is that the 21st century will be free from war. Economic cooperation between the world's leading powers will replace suicidal military rivalry on the path to peace. I'm bullish on the future.

The article by Keiichiro Niwayama, president of Nippon Housing Loan Co., Ltd., was translated by the Asia Foundation Translation Service Center.



## Prize in \$1 billion race: a gene map

*Chromosome chart could revolutionize medical diagnosis in the future*

BY ALBERT ROSENFELD  
in New York City, USA

SCIENTISTS SAY you can have one in 10 years—a map of the entire human genome. That's all the genes on all the chromosomes, spelling out the code for the more than 100,000 genes and the hereditary instructions that rule your body and the way you live.

A race that by one estimate might cost over US\$1 billion over the next decade already is underway among US commercial, academic and government research agencies to map and sequence the genome. The exercise would provide the information—and, thus, the power—no scientist dared dream of having five years ago.

Looking ahead 10 years in medicine, research is taking humanity into an era in which scientists will know enough about the human body to create a medical practice that may be more costly, more high-technological and more computerized than ever but also more personal and tuned to individual needs.

Knowledge will broaden not only about genes but about the proteins they produce and about the unique biochemistry and physiology of each individual. What medical science now knows about these items can be compared to what geographers were able to show on Christopher Columbus' charts 500 years ago.

Within a decade or two, what medical scientists may know about genes will be comparable to the geographical detail available today to a sea captain gazing at a modern chart.

Nobel Prize-winning Harvard University biologist Walter Gilbert, who is seeking to make the mapping a com-

Albert Rosenfeld is a New York-based medical writer.



July 1984: Reporting advances on another vital medical front.



Advancing toward better health: world's first primary linkage map of the human gene system as disclosed last year by Collaborative Research.

mercial venture, foresees being able to spot a gene "on chromosome 21, 1,300,000 bases from the left."

The gene map, with the ability to create these genes and their protein products—a process already being done—will accelerate enormously fields like gene therapy—repairing or even replacing flawed or missing genes. Mapping the genome will permit investigators to pinpoint the exact location of genes associated with 3,500 inherited disorders and such conditions as alcoholism, arthritis, cancer, diabetes and heart trouble, in which genetic predisposition plays a role.

Every human born in the next decade could maintain during a lifetime a computerized, highly individualized profile or map that would permit physicians to know each and every genetic characteristic, every defect and strength, every susceptibility.

The advantages would be obvious. By knowing weaknesses, humans could better avoid the environmental poisons and the inappropriate foods and drugs hazardous to them as individuals. Doctors aware of a patient's special, per-

sonal risks would be in a better position to warn about dangers or to diagnose and treat illness. Treatment could be tailored individually to fit the specific, unique makeup of the patient.

Humans would know which jobs expose them to substances or circumstances harmful particularly to them. They might even know if potential spouses might possess genetic profiles that, combined with their own, pose special dangers for their offspring.

Dr. Roger J. Williams, a Texas chemist who 30 years ago pioneered the study of individual metabolic patterns, or "biochemical individuality," noted that each human being reacted differently to the environment, to disease and to medication.

Physicians either had no way to determine the individual's susceptibilities or ignored differences in patients. They offered the same advice, used the same diagnostic methods, prescribed the same treatment and often administered standard doses of the same medicine.

It was, said Williams, as if manufacturers had decided that since the average foot size was 10; they had to

make all shoes size 10 since they would fit the most people. For those with smaller or larger feet—too bad. They would suffer what are known in medical circles as "adverse side effects."

A generation later, physicians now know better. Allergies can cause those who are vulnerable—a diversity of ills: asthma, hay fever, headaches, depression, even life-threatening anaphylactic shock created by penicillin reaction. The allergies can come from pollens, pollutants, food or drugs.

A new discipline, pharmacogenetics, has begun to predict what kind of people can take a given drug, based on their genetic and biochemical profiles. Using Dr. Williams' example, a customer with a size 8 or 12 foot no longer has to contend with a size 10 shoe.

A revolution is underway not only in finding new drugs but in delivering them to the human body.

Ordinarily, a pill or an injection delivers medication to the entire body—although it may be needed in a specific area, a method best described by English essayist Charles Lamb as burning down the house to roast the pig. The dose often has to be larger than what the patient requires to make sure enough of it will circulate to be effective.

Now the emphasis is on "precision targeting," delivering enough medicine to precisely where it is needed.

Aboard ships, passengers wear tiny circular patches behind their ears as a motion sickness remedy, acupuncturists, ordinarily dangerous in an overdose, can sleep continuously through the skin.

Artificial antibodies can carry anticancer drugs only to cancer cells, sparing healthy ones. In London's Hammersmith Hospital, Dr. Agamemnon Epenetos, a Greek Cypriot, clones antibodies carrying radioactive isotopes, which attack small cancerous tumors without harming healthy tissue. Science has learned to roast the pig without burning down the house.

These new approaches all are costly and initially accessible to people in the wealthy, industrial states.

But costs will decline soon. Money might even be saved by not having to test for conditions already known in advance through gene mapping and other techniques. Benefits will spread worldwide.

The costs that worry some observers are not economic. They deal with the potential for the invasion of privacy and for the loss of freedom of choice and movement.

If prospective employers and insurers have access to an individual's computerized medical or genetic file, the very some have access today to credit files, would they use the information to determine whom they would hire or insure?

Would genetic risks known by mapping profile determine where a person lives or works? Or, would knowing a genetic profile determine with whom one falls in love or marries?

## HE'S NOT IN THE STATES.



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Yes—if the terms are right.  
And are they?  
Could be. If you can take the full 300 million right now.  
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We've got the deal?  
You've got it.  
Fantastic. Shall we sign in Paris?  
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With AT&T and your local telecommunications organization, the lines of communication to the States are open for everyone.

If you want your business to pick up, pick up the phone.





## Ex-'bad egg' now a hero in new China

Once-scorned wealth OK

BY DAI CHEN  
in Beijing, China

FOR 10 YEARS prior to 1977, Li Xiaojun, 39, a farmer at Liquing Village in Hebei Province, about 180 kilometers south of Beijing, lived in humiliation.

To fellow villagers, Li was the "bad egg," an accused speculator and profiteer. He was repeatedly fined, sometimes as much as US\$160—the rough equivalent of three-months earnings—for taking the capitalist road by engaging in long-distance transportation of goods, then regarded as an illegal practice for individuals.

Today, Li basks in the glow of honors: he is one of the top 60 "farmer entrepreneurs" in Hebei Province, a deputy to the local People's Congress, and a celebrity the government suggests is a model to emulate.

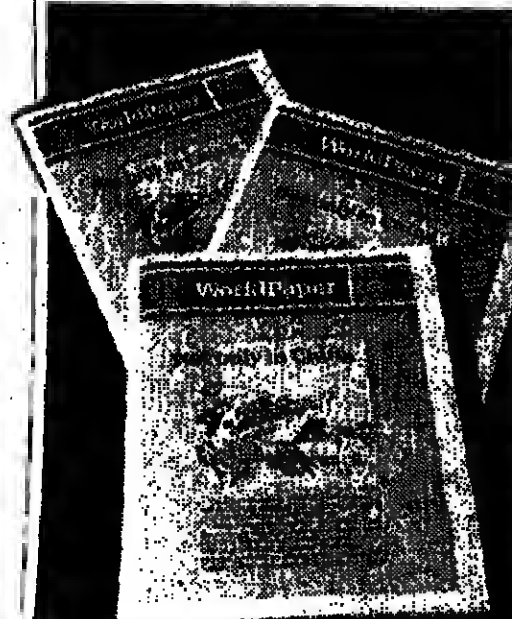
What Li has done is gotten "rich by honest labor," an achievement once scorned in Communist China but now, under a new economic climate, regarded as a virtue vigorously encouraged since 1979 by Deng Xiaoping and his reform-minded colleagues.

His enterprising spirit was what the reformers hoped to unleash with the economic reform that has swept China in the past decade. Stories of similar turnarounds of personal fortune have grown more common in the rural areas where four-fifths of China's one billion population dwell.

The Chinese hope to do better during the next 10 years.

"Rural China has a labor force of 370

Beijing-based Dai Chen writes for China Features, a government agency.



January 1985: Still galloping are the horses of 'Market Marxism.'



A former "bad egg" among the apples of his profitable orchard, Li Xiaojun (foreground) now is acclaimed "farmer entrepreneur."

million," Premier Zhao Ziyang said last September. "If half—185 million—leave the land to work in industrial, commercial and service trades, China will be better off."

Li Xiaojun's rise to acclaim from notoriety is the result of the changed economic policy which allows private businesses to develop as a "necessary supplement" to the dominant state-owned sector.

"Sectors of the economy that are not state-owned are far from adequately developed," said Zhao at the Communist Party's 13th congress last October.

By the end of 1987, 20 million Chinese either were self-employed or owned small businesses. The private sector accounted for one-fourth of the country's total retail sales and 3 percent of industrial production.

Li's testing ground is a 34-hectare orchard owned collectively by his village. He won the contract in 1985 to manage the orchard in a public tender and has turned a once-lifeless fruit farm into a money-maker.

The orchard produced on the average \$13,500 worth of pears and apples a year before 1984. Under Li's management, 1987 output shot up to \$270,000, 20 times that of three years before. Li exported \$124,000 worth of the fruit to Hong Kong.

After taking over the orchard, Li set up a seven-member "brain trust" for advice and important management jobs. He then raised \$8,000, including a bank loan of \$2,600. He hired fruitgrowing specialists to teach his 42 employees pruning and grafting, drilled eight mechanized pump wells to irrigate the usually parched garden, and generously spread fertilizer.

Because Li doesn't harvest the fruit until it is ripe and uses as many as 400

seasonal workers to pick the fruit quickly, he is often first in the market with the best crop.

His experience during his years of "illegal" long-distance transportation has given him an edge over other fruit growers in the most crucial field: marketing.

Using many contacts around the country, he usually sells out his crop while it is still on the trees. With the help of friends at railway departments, he can have whole freight cars ready on the spur of the moment to ship his just-picked fruit to customers—a rare feat in China where rail transport is overstrained.

While other fruit growers simply watched their harvest rot last year because of lack of transport, Li sold every kilogram of his 1,000 tons of pears and apples.

"To succeed, you have to establish a good relationship with all the people you do business with," he said.

One way to maintain good relations, he said, is to give dinners or send gifts such as cigarettes, wines, peanuts and fruit.

"This is advertising in kind with local characteristics," he said, recalling the current catchword in China of "building socialism with Chinese characteristics" and dismissing a suggestion that he was bribing people.

Li now is known locally as a "millionaire," although his close friends report he has banked about \$162,000, still a colossal sum compared to the \$378 annual wage of the average government official.

Li would be richer if he had not donated \$81,000 to rebuild the local primary school. He pays the tuition for all pupils of his village of 1,370 households and helps subsidize the village's retired army veterans.

"One should have a good name for oneself," Li said. "My goal is to help

make all the villagers rich."

His immediate beneficiaries are his permanent employees, who receive an annual average wage of \$2,700 each compared to China's average per capita income of about \$560.

Li shuns an extravagant personal lifestyle. He and his family live in a one-room courtyard house. He keeps a fashionable electronic gizmo in his home. While Li works at the orchard, his wife does household chores and his two children attend school.

Village households like Li's are called "specialized families," and numbered about 3.7 million by the end of 1986. Their annual incomes vary, from about \$1,000 to over \$27,000.

Li says he has big plans. He has signed another contract with the village committee to reclaim 60 hectares of wasteland for another orchard. He also plans to set up a cardboard mill to produce boxes for packaging fruit.

Li's philanthropy and self-denial reflect an awareness of what the Chinese press has reported as "the red-eyed malaise," or jealousy, of sudden affluence lingering among less fortunate fellow villagers in a hitherto largely egalitarian society.

Officials carrying out Deng's policy of "letting part of the people get rich first" hope that with more people sharing prosperity "red-eyedness" will go into remission.

"Li Xiaojun is not a speculator," says village head Zhao Lishan. "He is a capable man but was not recognized as such in the past."

"He has changed completely, from slicker to a model," says another villager.

Now the "good egg," Li remains "I'm still the same. If there is any change, it's that the government policy has changed."

## For one, hi-tech is future, for another, no difference

Computers underline widening disparity in India

BY ARUN CHACKO  
in New Delhi, India

P.N. SURESH IS A 31-year-old New Delhi entrepreneur. He runs a travel agency out of his three-room apartment, using one room as an office crammed with his equipment—a computer, a Telex machine and a couple of telephones. It's a matter of time before he gets the recently introduced Telefax that will permit him to communicate on paper instantly with any customer near a telephone line.

Manku Chamar, 37, is a landless laborer in poverty-stricken Khagaria in North Bihar. He earns about 50 US cents a day and still gets his minimal wages daily in foodgrain. He lives and works in the same medieval, exploitative

environment his intouchable ancestors did centuries ago. He is unable even to feed or clothe his wife and seven children adequately. He doesn't worry about missing telephone calls.

At opposite ends of the technological spectrum in India, these men illustrate how high technology threatens to widen rather than narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. As young scholars in developing societies become educated citizens of a computer-driven world, they leave further behind the millions of others who have no chance for education.

Suresh's main business is bringing French tour groups to visit India, the land their country might have ruled if the British soldier Robert Clive hadn't nipped French ambitions by thwarting General Joseph Francois Dupleix at Trichinopoly in 1754.

Suresh, a college graduate, does a good job feeding the nostalgia of his French charges. As a result, thenumbers of French visitors increase by 50 percent annually and so does his turnover. Westerners even come in the torrid Indian summer when temperatures rise to between 40 and 45 degrees centigrade. Air conditioned transport and hefty hotel summer discounts have made Indian tourism an all-year affair.

With his computer and other electronic gadgets to maximize efficiency, he runs a far vaster operation than his staff of three would warrant. Much of his time

is spent communicating with agencies based in France, which he frequently visits. The rest is spent tackling the increasingly automated Indian elite hotel and transport trade.

His only problem will be that his environment is artificially created. This being India, he copes with power and communication breakdowns and the sudden unavailability of critical supplies. Even so he will be much better off than before.

He will work in a state-of-the-art environment, generate massive profits in the bargain and make his untraditional one-child family extremely wealthy.

Suresh represents the success of the technology in India. With Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressing improved communication and computerization, Suresh's business in the future will be

produce on their backs, Manku and his wife earn combined less than \$1, paid in rice, wheat or lentils.

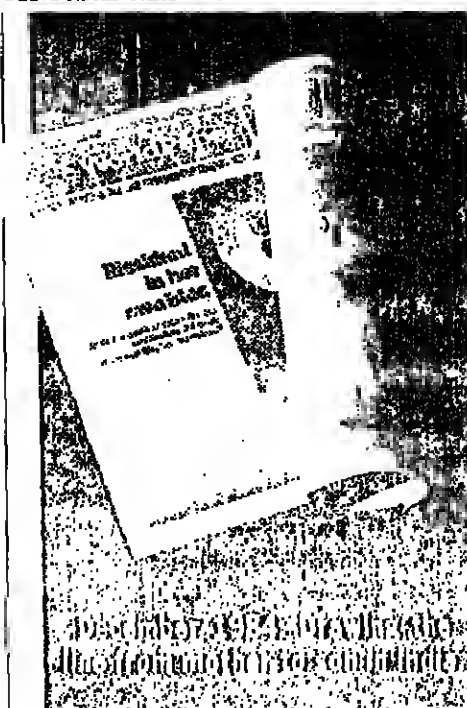
Despite Suresh's modern trappings, he and Manku represent an eternal India, where different stratas of society have lived together for centuries. Unbelievable disparities in resources, wealth and capabilities have existed from ancient times.

The elitist priestly Brahmins ensured all knowledge remained with them by making it a crime for lower castes to acquire it. Millennia before the Christian era, they wrote abstruse philosophical and theological texts, which remain marvels of thought. In a land of huts and hovels, ancient and medieval engineers erected structures that to this day have not been excelled.

While acquiring knowledge no longer is a crime, for the Indian masses it still is out of the question.

India started a pilot computer program in higher secondary schools in 1984, the year Rajiv succeeded his assassinated mother, Indira, as prime minister.

Five hundred state-funded schools each received two computers and software imported from Great Britain to begin teaching computer literacy. Forty-two resource centers were given seven



policy in 1986 to introduce computer education in a more systematic manner to students 15 and 16 years old in 13,000 state-funded schools. The pace is slow. Five hundred schools received five computers each the first year of the new program, with another 500 schools receiving computers in 1987-88.

At the same time, many Indian elementary or middle schools had no permanent buildings or even black-

boards. Another program, called Operation Blackboard, aims to house every school in a permanent building with at least two rooms and require a minimum of two teachers, up from one now.

It is unlikely Manku's children ever will see a blackboard in a permanent school building, let alone be touched by a computer literacy program.

The government's National Council for Educational and Research Training estimates 3,000 teachers now are qualified to teach computer science and that 75,000 of India's millions of students of have been exposed to computers.

It also reported that India's private and public business requires immediately 60,000 middle-level computer personnel and has training facilities, outside the schools, for about 7,000 people annually.

Those students with introductions to a new high-technology world will continue to be a minuscule minority

in India. That small number will lead lives dependent on the computer and automation. Their biggest worry will probably be the frequent power failures which threaten their ability to maximize efficiency and profits. Their working lives will probably be indistinguishable from the computer societies in California's Silicon Valley or outside Boston.

For a long time, Manku and his family will remain much more representative of India than Suresh's. That is the great danger.

### Horoscope: Two lives at a glance

Opposite ends of India's technological spectrum

P.N. Suresh	Name	Manku Chamar
31	Age	37
Tourist agency operator	Occupation	Farm laborer
Computer, telex, telefax, telephone	Work implements	Roe, hawks, back, bullock cart
College, computer literacy	Education	Illiterate
Enough to maintain apartment, car, nursery school for daughter, trips abroad	Wages	50 US cents daily, paid in rice, wheat, lentils
Daughter, 4	Family	7 children
Nursery school	Family Education	None
3-room apartment, New Delhi	Home	Mud hut, North Bihar
Doh! power failures, threatening efficiency and profits	Worries	Wiles of his landlord and how to feed family
A working life resembling the computer-driven societies of California's Silicon Valley or Boston's Route 128, being part of the wealthy, educated and mobile middleclass.	Prospects	None, except a life of the same medieval exploitation his intouchable ancestors endured. Poverty, ignorance and boredom.
Suresh will continue to be in the minority in India.	Danger	Chamar will remain as the Indian majority.

no different from the most sophisticated operation anywhere in the world.

Technology will not help Manku. His children never will get an education. They will never even get to learn the alphabet, much less learn the computer keyboard. The same probably will be true for Manku's grandchildren.

In comparison, at age 4, Suresh's daughter is dropped and picked up daily by the driver of her family car at an exclusive nursery school.

For a full day's work sowing, tilling, tending farm animals and transporting

machines each, and programs were started to instruct faculty in computer use.

Another 500 schools received two computers each in each of the next two years. The pilot computers by now were assembled in Chandigarh in northern India. Getting the computers to the schools was not always easy. In Arunachal Pradesh, near territories disputed by China in northeast India, the computers were carried over the mountains on the backs of mules.

The national government produced a

Arun Chacko is WorldPaper associate editor for South Asia.



## THE NEXT 10 YEARS

# Wiring the world easier than understanding it

As technology advances, real communication lags

BY HODDING CARTER  
in Washington, USA

FOUR CENTURIES passed between the printing of the Mazarin Bible in 1455 on Johann Gutenberg's press and that day in 1844 that Samuel F.B. Morse startled the US Congress by transmitting the message, "What hath God wrought?" by telegraph between Baltimore and Washington.

Both events bracket the first communications revolution that only gradually shrunk the world. The printing press, then the telegraph led the way.

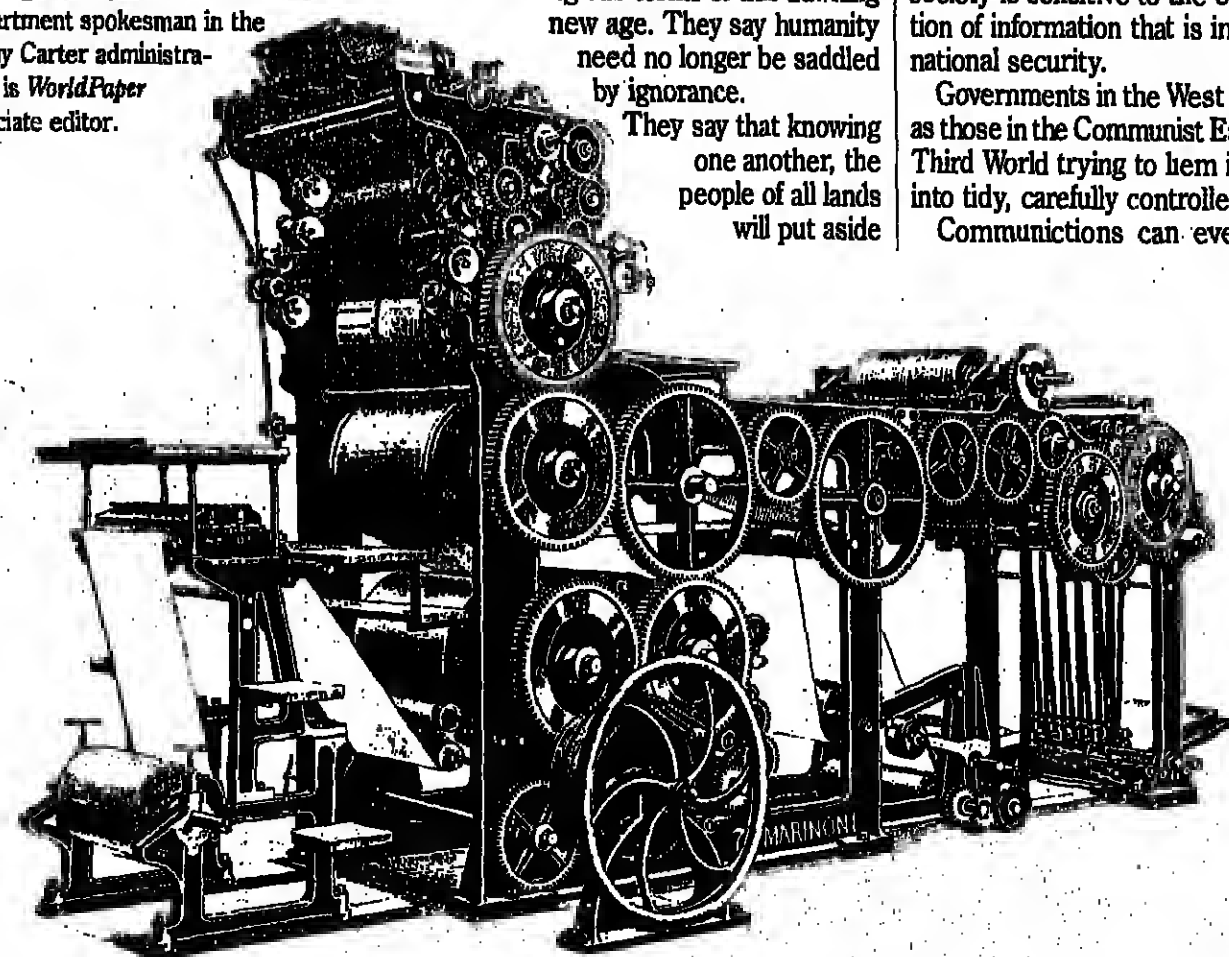
The telephone followed in 1876, then movies and radio early in the 20th century, then television in time to reshape the post-World War II world, then audio and video cassettes and computers.

Now we communicate in space with satellites providing the platforms from which human beings and nation states instantaneously reach audiences in every corner of the globe.

No one is startled when a late-night "Nightline" program in the United States or similar programs anywhere else link sworn enemies—an Israeli prime minister or an Arab prince.

That instantaneous connection bringing adversaries face-to-face with the whole world or putting Muammar Ghadafi in every US livingroom for only the tuning of a receiver switch, is less than a decade old. It was the spinoff of the first Iran hostage episode in the Jimmy Carter administration.

Hodding Carter, a former US State Department spokesman in the Jimmy Carter administration, is WorldPaper associate editor.



The program illustrates the vast changes in the way we communicate within and across national borders. In a startling leap over man-made and natural barriers, the technological advance simply has obliterated obstacles that philosophers and historians once regarded as immutable as well as immovable.

It is part of a new communications revolution—linking people and communities by ever more rapid and complex means—that is the fundamental revolution of the modern era.

Since seeing Ghadafi does not mean understanding him, it should be obvious that the expansion of the means and speed of communication does not lead to a world in which we communicate better. Having the capacity and using it well do not go hand-in-glove.

To discover on television that an adversary like Mikhail Gorbachev has a human face does not necessarily make his wary audience more receptive to his ideology.

The key point is that far from maturing, the communications revolution is merely accelerating.

Over the next 10 years, no technical obstacle will exist to "wiring" the entire world. With the end of the need to lay cable, with an expanding network of communication satellites, with miniaturization of cameras and relay equipment already permitting live television transmission from the battlefield, technology will allow anyone, anywhere, to be in touch with people and information from virtually anywhere, anytime.

Prophets tend to speak in almost religious terms of this dawning new age. They say humanity need no longer be saddled by ignorance.

They say that knowing one another, the people of all lands will put aside

suspicion and "study war no more."

They say the information that has been the traditional preserve of the mandarins and other intellectuals will become humanity's common pursuit.

As the prophets see the future, the electronic transfer systems which can handle the movement of US\$200 billion a day across useless national borders are put a pale intimation of the border-busting possibilities of a new communications revolution far from exhausting its potential.

The prospect is fabulous, but unlikely. Little proof exists for the proposition that the more we know each other, the more we like one another and the more we tend to become like one another.

It's no coincidence that in an age of unparalleled communication capability, our contemporary limited wars are often within the family, from insurgents in the Philippines to the Irish in Northern Ireland.

The history of past breakthroughs in communications is instructive. So is even a small understanding of the way most governments react protectively to threats to their pre-eminence in the field of information transmission and retrieval.

Reacting to the use of a private French satellite to conduct image-sensing over the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, the US Defense Department has backed legislation restricting the use of satellite image sensing.

Reacting to the reality that it cannot stop transmission of images from the rock-throwing confrontations of the West Bank, the Israel government simply bars the area to television cameras. Or Iran invites battlefield coverage only when it suits its purpose.

For seven years, the Reagan administration has restricted the export of computer equipment to the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies, although the effort is like using two fingers to stem a 20-hole dyke.

Even the most open and democratic society is sensitive to the communication of information that is important to national security.

Governments in the West are as busy as those in the Communist East or in the Third World trying to hem information into tidy, carefully controlled packets.

Communications can even be pro-



vocative. Advances in communications can be tracked precisely to the extent religious fundamentalists have been brought into jarring contact with the modern world.

Censorship has grown as communications have multiplied. The Roman Catholic Index of books troubled only a small circle for centuries. But when a television viewer in the Lynchburg, Virginia, countryside inhabited by the Rev. Jerry Falwell sees on his tube the burning of flags or the emergence from the closet of a homosexual society, there is apt to be fear, suspicion, rage and rejection.

Fundamentalism also has used communications, from the radio and television ministries of Jimmy Swaggart and Pat Robertson to the smuggled cassettes on which the Ayatollah Khomeini helped undermine the Shah during the religious leader's exile in Paris. Terrorist kidnappers have grown adept at using hand-held video cameras to produce tapes to deliver the messages of their hostages.

Having access to information is not going to alter the paranoia of a Russia shaped for centuries not by ideology but by a history of his land being crisscrossed by invaders. Being neighbors did not prevent Germany and France from engaging in a century of war. It takes more than proximity, geographical or communicative, to breed real communication and understanding.

The new communications revolution will lead to cultural cross-pollination on a vastly larger scale. The world seems to have an endless appetite for the news that the shock television and movie laboratories of the United States can produce. Even insular America has developed a taste for the entertainment offerings of others.

With cross-pollination also will come propaganda cross-pollination on a grand scale as great and small powers bombard the world with endless hours of communication.

More and faster is not necessarily going to be better. The prospect for the year 2000 is for a communications on a grand new scale, but real communication at a more conventionally human level.

# We're all over the world. And right where you need us.

**Reykjavik** Iceland hosts Reagan-Gorbachev summit

**Savannah** Georgia dairy farmers introduce milk that requires no refrigeration

**Rome** Pope John Paul II conducts Prayer for World Peace

**Victoria** Australian cement producer helps block price rise to industrial firms

**Beijing** Chinese view American film *Love Story*

**London** Major financial corporation wages takeover battle

**Hong Kong** China welcomes American soft drink

**Boston** Corporations attend major communications conference

Global. Local. Hill and Knowlton is there.

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Santa Clara  
Sao Paulo  
Seattle  
Singapore  
Sydney  
Tampa  
Tokyo  
Toronto  
Vancouver  
Waltham  
Washington  
Wellington



# Datebook for the 1990's:

The decade of the 1990's that will see the Soviet Union and the United States probe space and reach Mars also will mark the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World. In the same span of 10 years, two of history's most momentous transfers of property will occur—China will retake control of Hong Kong, and the United States will hand over the Panama Canal to Panama. These are just a few of the dates the world will keep in the 1990's. Here's a year-by-year listing of some of the happenings and anniversaries of a decade that will serve as a bridge from the 20th to the 21st century:

## 1990

- 300th anniversary of the invention of the champagne bottle cork.
- Jan. 3: World Health Organization begins Year of Universal Immunization.
- Jan. 10: President Daniel Ortega's four-year term is due to expire in Nicaragua.
- June-July: International Whaling Committee meets to reconsider lifting moratorium on all commercial whaling. Place not selected.
- The Vietnamese, having occupied Kampuchea in 1970, promise to leave unconditionally by this year.
- Argentina begins defense of its World Cup football title with finals marking the 10th anniversary of the global competition.
- World chess champion Garry Kasparov defends his title this year against the odds challenger, probably Anatoly Karpov, Kasparov's fellow Soviet archrival. No kids selected.

## 1991

- Jan. 26: The British took Hong Kong on this date 150 years ago and prepare to let it back in six years.
- March 24: If he isn't already released, this is a day of freedom for Wall Street insider Ivan Boesky, whose three-year sentence in the insider trading scandal expires today. He started serving his time in Lompoc, a so-called country club prison in California.
- April 21: After 39 years on the throne, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain celebrates her 65th birthday, leading to speculation she will abdicate in favor of her son, Prince Charles.
- July: Expiration of the current US-Philippines bases agreement.
- July 11: Total solar eclipse stretches along 180 degrees longitude and visible throughout most of North and South America.
- Dec. 7: Now allies, the United States and Japan mark the 50th anniversary of the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor.
- The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans this year to launch its Industrial Space Facility, the first private orbiting station.
- The 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress meets in Moscow to survey the impact of perestroika and glasnost. Exact date not yet selected.
- By this year, the US surgeon general estimates 175,000 Americans will be suffering or will have died from AIDS.
- By the end of this year, Western European states expect to have sold 2,000 state enterprises to private management for US\$130 billion.
- The Soviet Union expects to have 48 million telephones in use by the end of the year up from 30 million in 1988.

## 1992

- Jan. 1: Beginning of the International Space Year celebrating the birth of the Space Age and the 35th anniversary of the International Geophysical Year.
- Jan. 2: 100th anniversary of the birth in Bloemfontein, South Africa, of J.R.R. Tolkien, author of the cult tale Lord of the Rings.
- Jan. 2: 500th anniversary of the victory of Ferdinand and Isabella over Muslim Granada, ending the Islamic presence in Spain.
- Jan. 4-5: Solar eclipse visible in the Pacific from the west coast of North America and across to the Asian mainland.
- Feb. 7: Leslie F. Manigat's term ends after he was proclaimed winner four years ago in Haiti's first presidential election in 30 years. When will the next election come?
- Feb. 8: Winter Olympics open in Albertville, France. Exact date to be announced.
- May: Cory Aquino's term as president of the Philippines expires.
- June 18: Paul McCartney of the Beatles celebrates his 50th birthday. ENHNS will undergo mid-life crisis.
- Oct. 12: The 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
- Nov. 3: US presidential election.
- Sept.: The 23rd Olympics in Barcelona.
- The European Community seeks by the end of this year to establish a truly unified European marketplace.
- United States plans to launch Mars Observer probe.

## 1993

- Feb.: Roh Tae Woo, Korea's first directly elected president, ends term. Will Kim Dae Jung try again?
- March: Indonesian presidential elections. Will Suharto seek sixth term at age 72?
- Sept. 16: Lee Kuan Yew, founder prime minister of Singapore, will be 70 years old; he once talked of quitting at age 65.
- Oct. 30: China, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States call in the 1943 Moscow Declaration issued this date for a new world organization to replace the moribund League of Nations.
- The Eurotunnel, the first tunnel under the English Channel, goes into service this year, shaving the travel time from London to Paris by hours.
- The Japanese government estimates that by this year, Japanese companies will be producing at least 8 percent of the country's Gross National Product overseas, a volume of goods worth an estimated US\$228 billion dollars.

## 1994

- July: Mexico elects a president. Will the Industrial Revolutionary Party (PRI in Spanish) remain undefeated in every election since 1929?
- Sept. 1: Col. Muammar Ghaddafi took power over Libya in a coup 25 years ago.
- Dec. 10: The United Nations Transport and Communication Decade for Asia and the Pacific ends.
- The Ozon Treaty, signed in 1987, targets a 20 percent reduction in fluorocarbon output from '86 levels by the end of this year.
- Soviet-French joint mission lands a self-propelled vehicle on Mars before the end of the year, with French using balloon-borne camera to snap photos. Smile, Mars.

## 1995

- May: France elects a president. Will he be a Mitterrand socialist?
- May-August: Celebrations in Asia and in Europe mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, history's last great war (so far).
- Aug. 6: Fifty years ago, the United States dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima.
- Oct. 24: United Nations celebrates 50th anniversary.
- Marks the end of this year, the child who will become the world's six millionth resident will be born. Move over, everybody.

## 1996

- Jan. 10: United Nations General Assembly celebrates the 50th anniversary of its first meeting in London, England.
- March 2: Mikhail S. Gorbachev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union celebrates his 65th birthday.
- July: Sixtieth anniversary of Gen. Francisco Franco leading Army revolt in Morocco to start Spanish civil war.
- Nov. 5: US elects a president.

## 1997

- Jan. 16: Ivan the Terrible crowned the first Czar of All the Russias in 1547, marking this the 450th anniversary.
- July: The Chinese take control of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.
- Aug. 29: Jews mark the 100th anniversary of the first meeting of the World Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.
- Oct. 4: The world celebrates the 40th anniversary of the Soviet launching of Sputnik I, the beginning of the superpower space race.
- Dec. 31: United Nations Decade for Cultural Development ends.

## 1998

- Feb. 1: Federation of Malaya formed 50 years ago this date, setting foundation for independent Malaysia.
- Aug. 29: Singer Michael Jackson reaches age 40, when life begins for some people.
- Oct. 16: The 20th anniversary of the selection of a Polish Pope.

## 1999

- Jan. 1: Cuba celebrates 100th anniversary of the overthrow of Spanish rule.
- Sept. 23: Bruce Springsteen turns 50. Another mid-life crisis for millennial "born in the USA."
- Nov. 9-10: 200th anniversary of the coup that made Napoleon the first consul and dictator of France.
- Dec. 31: Under treaty obligation, the United States hands over full control of the Panama Canal to Panama's government.
- As a result of the 1988 US-Canada Free Trade Pact customs duties on Canadian exports to the US are expected to be eliminated by early this year.





# Marshall Plan for 90's: a call to curb population

20 richest countries urged to adopt 20 poorest

By WERNER FORNOS  
in Washington DC, USA

FORTY YEARS AGO the United States and the Soviet Union emerged from the rubble of World War II as superpowers on an earth divided between two competing spheres. The "Free World" was led by the United States and its Western allies. The "Communist World" was dominated by the Soviet Union and its satellite states. Beyond the two, nothing else mattered.

The shape of the world has changed dramatically today although it still is largely divided between two spheres. One sphere is the "Industrialized World," the essentially prosperous states of North America, Europe and the Pacific, including Western democracies and the Soviet bloc states.

The other sphere is the developing world of states of every cultural, political and economic stripe and all bound by a common yoke of poverty. Between these two spheres lies a widening gulf of disparity.

In stark contrast to the Industrial World, almost all developing countries, despite some recent reductions, face high population growth. The populations of countries like Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Iran, Jordan and Vietnam will double in less than 20 years. The entire African population will double in 24 years at current rates.

In Latin America and Asia, nearly 40 percent of all people are under 15 years old; in Africa, 45 percent is under 15. Those percentages compare with 22 percent in Canada and the United States and indicate the crushing burden on

German-born Werner Fornos is president of The Population Institute, Washington, DC, USA. This article is excerpted from an address.



October 1985: The many and poor, a problem still.

is they get little reward. Women do two-thirds of the world's work but they earn one-tenth of its income and own less than one percent of its property.

Education helps reorient girls and, for that matter, boys away from cultural emphasis on childbearing. The longer girls stay in school, and the more they enter the job market, the more likely they are to delay marriage and childbearing.

Third World states that have lowered

## The link between literacy and life

As female literacy rises, the deaths of young decline

Country	Total Population (millions)	Population doubling time (yrs.)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000)	Female Literacy (percent)
Ethiopia	44.7	30	255	2
Bangladesh	103.9	26	193	22
Nigeria	98.5	25	178	31
Pakistan	102.9	24	170	19
Zaire	30.8	23	166	45
India	772.7	23	154	29
Egypt	38	26	151	30
Turkey	50.4	33	95	62
Brazil	135.3	33	59	79
China	1072.3	33	47	56

Source: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1986* (1986 figures) and The Population Institute, *Population and Global Survival: A Vision for the Nineties* (1986). Population doubling time, 1970-2010. Statistical Yearbook of the UN, 1985-86.

Third World education and health systems and job markets.

If the Industrial World permits the developing world to career on its present course of population explosion, it will pay a heavy price. The challenge is as pressing as the one the Western world faced after World War II. The United States then met the challenge of Soviet influence in war-torn Europe with the Marshall Plan.

What is needed is a "Marshall Plan for the 1990's," radically overhauling the humanitarian aid policies of most industrialized countries.

Usually, they provide a bare trickle of aid to most Third World countries, then wait for the kind of large-scale disaster now brewing again in Ethiopia to rush onto the scene with emergency aid.

If the 20 richest nations on earth were to adopt the 20 poor nations that account for 69 percent of world population growth, they would end the world's population problem by the end of the century.

The new "Marshall Plan" aims for self-sufficiency and is built around four primary objectives in the developing world:

- Dramatically increasing female literacy;
- Dramatically increasing job opportunities for women;
- Reducing infant mortality rates;
- Making family planning universal.

Raising women's literary and job opportunities go hand-in-hand. Where women are given sufficient education and a real choice about their futures, they almost invariably opt for smaller family size. Women are not kept from working. Women do 80 percent of agricultural labor in Africa. The problem

fertility rates have also seen a rise in the average age of marriage. In Bangladesh, where high fertility is slow to subside, most women are brides by 13.

In South Korea, with a 1.4 percent population growth rate that is the lowest natural rate of any Asian developing state, the average age of marriage has risen to 23 years from 17.8 several decades ago.

The third goal of the "Marshall Plan for the 90's" is to lower infant and child mortality rates. The United Nations Children's Fund estimates the number of AIDS-related deaths worldwide in the past two years was less than the estimated 70,000 children who die every week of dehydration alone. Children within their first year of life die worldwide at the rate of 42,000 a day or 15 million a year.

According to the World Fertility Survey, half of all Third World married women of reproductive age want no more children. Yet in two-thirds of all developing countries, less than half the population has access to effective birth control.

It is imperative that the 20 richest states increase substantially their efforts to assist international family planning.

The United States, for years the undisputed international leader in providing population assistance, now is hesitating. US spending on international population programs has dropped to \$230 million in 1987 from \$288 million two years earlier.

If the Industrial World joins the Third World states with the fastest growing populations to meet the four goals of the "Marshall Plan for the 90's," the drama of the emergency airlift once and for all will end.

## Power in numbers? 'Good heavens, no!'

Volunteer fears Indonesia's future as population superpower

By MOCHTAR LUBIS  
in Jakarta, Indonesia

"FRIGHTENING!" exclaimed Angela Riatni, a fourth year student at the Academy for Communications in Jakarta on learning the news that Indonesia's population is projected to level off after reaching 360 million some time about the year 2020.

Angela, 24, who has volunteered for years with non-governmental organizations (NGO), now is active in an NGO called the Mahatma Nusantara Foundation, which seeks to make society aware of population and other problems.

Further informed that the vast numbers of people in some sense will make Indonesia a kind of superpower, she again exclaimed, "Good Heavens, no!"

"That kind of superpower that frightens neighboring countries by threatening to inundate them with waves of people?" she asked.

Indonesia already has resettled people from crowded to sparsely populated areas within the country, a program that led to such devastating clearing of rain forest



Angela Riatni.

by settlers in Borneo that ecologists estimate it will take 700 years to repair the damage.

Compared to the real giants, India and China, the 360 million Indonesians will make a small superpower in terms of population. India, now at 800 million and growing faster than China, should exceed the one-billion population mark during the 1990's decade, while China struggles desperately to contain its population to one billion souls. Indonesia's population estimate for the year 2000 is about 220 million.

"That can only spell trouble for all of us, for the whole world!" she said.

# From 'money ship' to 'one life-support system'

JAPAN: Naoko Abe, 24, correspondent covering the prime minister for Meishin Newspapers, Tokyo.



FROM FOUR CORNERS of the Earth, four young journalists, at the request of WorldPaper, examine the next 10 years and speculate on the shape of the world when their generation is ready to take over leadership.

to the world by taking responsibilities in finance, trade and foreign aid. Everybody likes the Japanese because they don't seek military power.

If all this happens, Japan will become great and the 21st century could be the "Japanese century," as some predict. But as I see the rest of the world criticize Japan and demand it take the responsibility of a wealthy country, I have my doubts.



WEST AFRICA: Amos Yabundil, 30, Ghans News Agency, Accra, Ghans.

Grappling with squalor, poverty, paucity of social services and general underdevelopment will be Africa's preoccupation

islands has dropped by one-third to as low as 1.8 percent on the island of Bali. But the country's population is projected to double at present rates in 33 years; to lower the rate would cost an estimated US\$2 billion in the decade of the 90's.

"Java is already so crowded now with 80 million, perhaps even more," said Angela. "Even today I know of a friend, who went to Australia as a tourist, and then stayed on and worked illegally. But the Australian immigration found him. He was put on board of plane and sent back to Indonesia."

"What will happen when we are 360 million? Would millions of us become boat people and try to reach Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines to find a place to make a living?"

"We cannot and should not find strength in the bigness of our population. Our strength should be in the human quality, the quality of our human existence."

"We must make our people aware that being big in population only creates illusory power. It is negative power, not a positive power. Negative for other nations, and our own nation."

—Mochtar Lubis is WorldPaper associate editor for Southeast Asia.

In another decade, these problems will demand urgent, yet lasting solutions, leading to significant changes in the way societies are organized in West Africa. With a current population of 170 million, West Africa will enter the 21st century with about 50 million more mouths to feed. More than ever, resources will be stretched, putting more pressure on governments to be accountable, to uphold better financial engineering and to mitigate suffering. A better educated electorate will produce an assertiveness hitherto unknown, boldly questioning political systems and giving momentum to political change through evolution rather than revolution or coup d'etats. People will want an end to the soldier-go, soldier-come syndrome. African states will continue toward an awareness that a common ground of operation exists in

apite of their fascinating blend of cultures, national and ideological interests. External pressure will force a larger degree of unity on the African states. They will cooperate and rely less on the outside world for survival. This will mean tackling the problem of multicurrencies and removing other differences exaggerated by the strategic interests of former colonial countries. Governments representing different political and economic systems will have to work together and, therefore, make ideological compromises. After West Africa sets its house in order, the rest of the world should become more sympathetic to its social-economic problems. Stronger economic and political systems would mean that Africa's voice will be respected in the next century.

LATIN AMERICA: Gustavo Siorra, 31, formerly with La Razon, Buenos Aires, Argentina.



Two profound changes in South America will affect the political reality of 500 million Latin Americans in the next decade. The first is the growing economic crisis and external debt. The second, more hopeful, is the turn toward formal democracy after the authoritarianism of the 1970's. The big question mark in the coming decade for South America will be how to strengthen democracy while trying to end economic paralysis and chronic social injustice. Only two democracies, Colombia and

Venezuela, existed in 1976. A decade later, only two dictatorships, Chile and Paraguay, remain. But the already-prolonged economic crisis throughout the 1980's threatens a recession worse than that of 1930. Behind the economic problems are inequality of growth, limited internal markets, an enormous, deficit-ridden public sector and annual debt service on a US\$400 billion external debt that consumes more than one-third of export earnings. External complications include the excessive protectionism of the developed countries, the drop in the price of oil and other export products and the reluctance of international banks to extend new credit. The cumulative result is a drop in per capita income to 1977 levels; in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru to mid-1960's levels. The South American economy is trapped in a vicious circle. By directing all of their efforts to service the international debt, countries cannot pursue growth-oriented policies. Popular, democratic leaders no longer simply can implore their people "to tighten their belts" a little more.



EASTERN EUROPE: Ilona Moricz, 32, editor, foreign news desk, Hungarian News Agency, Budapest.

The Hungarian reform started in 1968—one could call it today a kind of *perestroika*—and achieved some economic success, creating conditions for wider political openness. But reform ran into grave problems, which Hungary has tried to solve with far-reaching political and economic steps. Our goals may not always seem clear-cut, but the change is irreversible. This shift is helped by a more favorable international environment, despite the surfacing of some historical tension (mostly those of nationalities). The next decade in my country will likely be marked by efforts to find the means for development. Beyond 1998, both the state and the private sectors will function according to the law of the market, while maintaining the key achievements of social policy. New political institutions, reflecting real interest groups will be installed, leading to a healthier social climate and, with hope, avoiding turmoil. The national interests of the Eastern European states will have a more tangible expression in restructured mutual relations. "Global thinking" and protecting the environment will be practiced rather than being mere goals, reflecting the proof of recent history—Hiroshima, Chernobyl, Bhopal and the extinction of tropical forests—that we all have one life-support system.



## THE NEXT 10 YEARS

## With prospect of decline, oil prices no longer rule

### Stock fall, Iran-Iraq war work against increase

BY DAVID MIZRAHI  
in Baghdad, Iraq

THE FALL OF THE world's stock markets and the inevitable peace between Iraq and Iran are signs that the price of oil will not rule the 1990's as it did the 1970's.

Oil, which in the late 1970's reached the height of US\$40 per barrel and fell dizzyingly to under \$9 in 1986, now swings between US\$15 and US\$18.

Some theorize that by 1992-1993, the price will soar again to at least US\$40 a barrel. These factors work against an increase:

- The industrialized democracies of North America, Europe and Japan have learned well the oil lessons of the 1970's and the 1980's. They have implemented serious, efficient conservation programs. The development of alternate sources of energy (nuclear, coal, hydroelectric, natural gas, shale oil and solar) has driven down the price of oil and instilled sobriety among the oil-producing countries.

- The world learned an even more

David Mizrahi is *WorldPaper* associate editor for the Middle East and editor and publisher of the New York-based *MidEast Report*.

## Optimists, pessimists and future

World is better place

BY JACQUELINE GRAPIN  
in Geneva, Switzerland

THE WORLD is in better shape than our writers, great and small, want to admit.

"Optimism," snickered Spain's Federico Garcia Lorca, "belongs to souls of only one dimension."

Pessimism, too. But, as France's Paul Valéry insisted with the unkindest cut, "optimists write badly."

The world is accustomed to pessimistic predictions.

Jacqueline Grapin is *WorldPaper* associate editor for Western Europe.

dramatic lesson last Oct. 19 when its best stock market tumbled by more than 500 points on the Dow Jones Index in one single day, initiating a long period of recession that will reduce demand for oil as industries reduce production.

• The 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) no longer enjoy the near-monopoly that allowed them to control prices in the 1970's. Non-OPEC producers now take nearly 60 percent of the world oil market's share. During the last decade, the United Kingdom, Norway, Egypt, Malaysia, Oman, Mexico and now North Yemen have emerged as new oil producers, in addition to the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada. They signal more oil production for the 1990's.

A study by Salomon Brothers, the New York brokerage house, estimated world demand in 1988 at 47.6 million barrels per day (b/d). That includes 28.3 million b/d supplied from non-OPEC countries and 17.8 million b/d from OPECs, with the balance coming from existing inventories.

Those figures compare with demand of 49.7 million b/d in 1980, including 22.8 million b/d from non-OPEC nations and 26.6 million b/d, from OPEC.

For the first half of 1987, the total daily quotas of all 13 OPEC members rose from 15.8 million barrels in the first

half of 1987 to 16.6 million barrels in the second half.

Members of the oil cartel needing foreign exchange to repay debts or fund a new development plan always have found it expeditious to overproduce. So have non-OPEC countries. They need more oil to pay bills.

The Petroleum Finance Co., the US analysts, has calculated that the purchasing power of the return from each barrel of OPEC oil sold has eroded by 12 percent since December 1986 because of the drop in the US dollar and price per barrel.

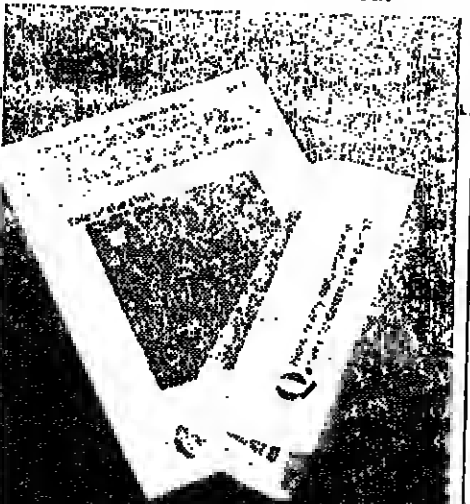
Oil production has revived in the United States since the beginning of the year. The Hughes Tool Co., which since 1940 has charted US operating drilling rigs as a prime indicator of petroleum industry health, has counted more than 1,000 rigs, up from 700 in 1986, the lowest total ever.

In the Soviet Union, extraction is continuing at an average of 12 million barrels per day.

Oil companies are sitting on enormous inventories; the US official stockpile surpasses 344.5 million barrels.

While world oil consumption is stabilizing, oil production is increasing. Perhaps the only scenario causing a drop in oil output would be the closing of the Persian Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz, the sole outlet for more than 60 percent of world petroleum reserves.

Even if Iran, which has no interest in shutting off its sole oil outlet, blocks the 32-mile-wide strait, pipelines still can supply more than 7 million b/d on land from the Persian Gulf to terminals in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.



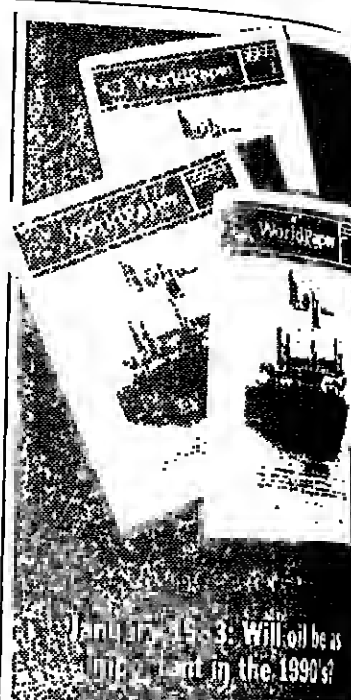
July 1985: The nuclear balance, threat or peacekeeper?

century that invented Hitler, Stalin and Pol Pot?

Because we also have a general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who looks anew at history and declares:

"We must not forget names, and it is all the more immoral to forget or pass over in silence large periods in the life of the people. History must be seen as what it is."

Science and technology at the end of the 18th century imposed a form of optimism into a Christian world that until then tended to accept the standard sermon that one had to suffer on earth to



Two pipelines take oil from Kirkuk, east of Baghdad, and an oilfield, to terminals on the Mediterranean shores. Another pipeline, hooked to the Saudi Petroleum Co. carries Iraqi crude across the desert to the Red Sea port of Yanbu.

This pipeline already pumps Saudi oil along the Saudi hinterland separating the Gulf from the Red Sea. Other pipelines are under construction or in the process as Arab countries try to circumvent the Strait of Hormuz.

Both Iraq and Iran face huge reconstruction programs as soon as the seven-and-one-half-year-old war ends. The two warring nations will have to rebuild for the reconstruction of their devastated cities and infrastructure to produce oil. They will have to sell barrels on the world market to generate the hundreds of billions of dollars they will need to return to a peace-economy track.

ensure well being in the next life.

In such a world, the "pursuit of happiness" was a radical idea.

Marxism believes it is optimistic because it has promised modern man a better life in a communist future. It actually takes a critical and pessimistic view of the world.

Societies are obsessed by the prospect of their own decadence and decline. Hence the popularity in the United States of the new historical study, *Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*. Yale University professor Paul Kennedy, and in Japan of innumerable films about the wanton destruction of that civilization either by jarring natural disaster or strange Stone Age monster come to life.

The threat of cataclysmic destruction is more real in a society that has invented the global weapon—the atomic bomb. But the bomb essentially has been sovereign during an era of superpower peace. As a result of the bomb and in spite of many "limited" conflicts, war is no longer what Clausewitz called the "continuation of politics by other means."

The US Constitution is justly considered a miracle of optimism. *Continued on page 17*



## Why are we pouring away the world's most fertile environment?

Life began at the water's edge, and that watery environment—marsh, estuary and coast—is still some of the most fertile on the planet's surface, supporting flora and fauna which could not survive anywhere else.

### Man and wetlands.

Since before recorded history man has settled at the water's edge to fish in wetland waters or farm the rich wetland soils. Many early civilizations were founded upon wetlands, and millions of people are still dependent on them today.

### Wetlands are being changed and destroyed all over the world.

But ideas have changed. In many parts of the world wetlands are considered wastelands to be drained or filled-in. And it's often the taxpayers who finance the destruction of these diverse and productive natural areas.

In the tropical regions ambitious, yet often poorly conceived, land improvement schemes, irrigation and hydro-power projects change the whole nature of age-old ecological systems. And the future productivity of these wetlands is threatened for the sake of a short term advantage.

In the developed world, governments regularly finance the drainage of even privately-owned wetlands to the detriment of the public's need for fish production, flood control, water purification and recreational sites.

### Support our international effort to save wetlands.

WWF has prepared an international programme to save wetlands which will:

Develop existing wetland reserves, set up new ones, and train national park staff in wetlands' management techniques.

Support those lobbying efforts which highlight the value of wetlands in land-use policies, and help secure allocations of money for conservation aid.

Continue to fund wetland conservation projects in dozens of countries including such important wetlands as those in Iran, Java, the Djoudj in Senegal, Pantanal in Brazil and Lange Lacke in Austria.

But these things will only happen if you support them with your money. Please help.

Write for further details to: World Wildlife Fund, World Conservation Centre, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland.



CARE FOR NATURE. YOUR FUTURE DEPENDS ON IT.

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## International Productions present The rise of the Global Cinema

BY MARK GERZON  
in Moscow, USSR

IMAGINE A FILM starring the Academy Award Oscar-winner Meryl Streep of the United States, directed by Nikita Mikhailov of the Soviet Union, written by Rustom Ibrahim Bekov of Soviet Azerbaijan and US screenwriter Steve Tesich (who wrote *Breaking Away*), financed by Italian and Finnish producers and featuring a Soviet supporting cast.

The project is in the works. If produced, the picture not only will bear witness to the power of film to draw talent from very different nations but will become a classic illustration of a global cinema that during the next 10 years will emerge rapidly on the world's screens.

Among those convinced about the development of a global cinema is British film producer David Puttnam. In the last few months, Puttnam has crisscrossed the globe—Bangkok, Tokyo, London, Rome, Moscow, Nairobi, Toronto and, of course, Hollywood—intent on playing a vital part in shaping the future of the global cinema.

"Try to imagine movies in the next century," says Puttnam, whose *Chariots of Fire* won the 1982 Oscar for best picture, as we fly on Aeroflot between Moscow and the capital of Soviet Georgia, Tbilisi.

"Film may help create a common language for the entire world. Creatively, the cutting edge for the next decade is likely in Europe. Japan may take another 10 years to get itself together, but then it too will be a leader. In the 21st century, there will be many new players. Leadership in global cinema is up for grabs.

"Right now the most vital, dynamic literature in the world is coming out of Latin America. Why not film?"

Hollywood is still king of the big screen. The United States is the clear leader in terms of exports. US films command roughly half to two-thirds of the boxoffice in Germany, France, Spain and the United Kingdom and one-third in Latin America.

"America is too preoccupied with short-term gains," says Puttnam, who resigned this year after two difficult years as head of Columbia Pictures, the Hollywood studio owned by the Coca-Cola Co.

Puttnam saw Columbia Picture's future in terms of a core cinema audience of 200 million, based on the two largest cities in the 10 major global movie markets (for example, Tokyo and Osaka in Japan, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil).

Mark Gerzon, a *WorldPaper* associate editor at large, is founding president of the American-Soviet Film Initiative.

"I aimed everything I did at the year 1995—at this global, metropolitan audience," Puttnam told Japan would have responded better than Hollywood to this strategy, Puttnam concludes. He notes the national film school the Japanese plan to open in 1990, use English, not Japanese, as its official language decision that indicates to Puttnam how intensely Japanese are willing to sacrifice to become a major force in global cinema.

"If you say '1995' in a corporate meeting in Tokyo it's no problem," he says. "But if you say it to Hollywood to the average American board of directors, their eyes swivel. Maybe, that's why I feel so comfortable dealing with the Japanese."

At Tbilisi, Puttnam invited more than 100 film directors gathered at the headquarters of the Georgia Film Studios to join the global cinema, "with all its great advantages and its very real disadvantages," Puttnam added:

"If you accept this invitation, the nature of filmmaking will have to change. You will have responsibility to colleagues—and to an audience—you never dealt with in the past."

In this fiercely independent republic, which has great pride in its own distinctive cultural traditions, some directors, as eager as they are to use the artistic freedom provided by *glasnost*, interpreted remarks as yet another form of cultural imperialism.

"It is cultural imperialism only if you lie down and let it happen to you," responded Puttnam. "If you build a wall around yourselves and just talk to each other, they do in Burma and Albania, you are in the beginning certain to fail."

Hollywood insiders agree that filmmaking will become more global, but for more pragmatic reasons. "Studios are going to avail themselves of the talent in the international marketplace," says agent, chairman of International Creative Management, a large, respected talent agency and representation firm, such directors as Bernardo Bertolucci, Roman Polanski and John Boorman.

Berg foresees European filmmakers shooting movies in English, using talent from both East and West as well as the rise of a new wave of films from Japan and China.

"The wild card is the Soviet Union," Berg said after completing his first trip to the USSR. "There is no question that the Soviets have a wealth of talent.

"If they can solve their blocked currency problem and if they loosen their restrictions on travel, they might well become an international leader."

At its simplest level, the global cinema is not a new development. Bertolucci's *The Last Emperor*, nominated for an Academy Award this year, involved the creative talents of China, Great Britain, the United States and Japan. The cinema has always been primarily national. Just as newspapers and books were published under the imprint of one nation, so films appeared on marquees throughout the world as "American," "French," or "Indian" productions. Now we are seeing the first generation of films whose financial and creative roots are in several countries from different parts of the world.

Regional and national films will continue to dominate the marketplace in the near future.

Many far-sighted film executives, producers and directors are paying closer attention to the global film

With Meryl Streep in the USSR  
and Bertolucci in China, movies are  
crossing national boundaries on the  
way to a common language  
for the entire world.



February 1986: Flickering images around the world.

Italian director Bertolucci (opposite page) on set in China for *The Last Emperor*, while Robert Redford (left) and Meryl Streep join the movement toward a global cinema.

### United States still is king of movie exports

New generation of global films may change the shape of the trade

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (percentage of import total)

	Total Imported	United States	Italy	India	USSR	United Kingdom	Japan
Canada	1,520	38.5	4.6	—	—	1.3	—
Colombia	505	51.9	15.8	—	1.0	1.2	0.2
Cuba	125	14.4	7.2	—	18.4	4.0	4.0
Czechoslovakia	148	11.3	2.0	—	25.7	0.7	1.4
Egypt	249	38.7	32.5	1.2	1.2	2.5	0.8
Ethiopia	178	44.4	—	34.8	7.9	2.3	—
India	182	58.9	5.5	—	8.3	12.6	0.3
Italy	279	58.3	—	—	0.7	6.5	0.4
Japan	268	85.2	3.4	0.4	0.3	3.8	—
Jordan	438	30.6	19.4	11.4	—	0.7	—
North Korea	68	—	—	—	45.0	—	—
Peru	707	44.0	12.2	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.8
Philippines	599	—	2.1	—	—	22.0	1.7
Singapore	533	34.7	6.1	12.8	—	4.1	1.7
South Korea	28	—	7.7	—	—	3.4	—
Sri Lanka	61	—	3.3	18.0	—	16.4	—
Turkey	640	21.1	8.9	0.7	—	6.1	0.8
Venezuela	507	77.8	18.1	—	—	2.1	—



# Will anyone notice when the millennium comes?

Change or more of same the choice for year 2000

BY TARZIE VITTACHI  
in Bangkok, Thailand

THE NEXT 10 YEARS bring us closer not only to the beginning of a new century but the start of a new millennium, an event the world witnesses but once every 1,000 years. For many, the starting date for both will be Jan. 1, 2000, although purists will insist the new era actually begins a year later, inasmuch as the first century's final year was 100 AD and subsequent centuries began the next Year One.

Otherwise, either year is nothing but a benchmark in the Augustan calendar, a man-made time measuring device of the daily, weekly, monthly and yearly journeys of the moon and earth. No cosmic or astronomical significance rides with the beginning of a new century or millennium. Those who mark the birth of Jesus Christ from the Year 1 AD probably have a hard time with the calculations of such scholars as Italian Marcello Craveri. In his *Life of Christ*, he offers evidence that Jesus actually was born seven years before the start of the new century when Joseph and Mary trekked to their birthplace, Bethlehem.

Tarzie Vittachi is *WorldPaper* associate editor at large.

for the Roman census.

The year 2000 serves as a measure of how far the world has come and has yet to go.

The international community, for example, gathered in 1979 at a mammoth World Health Organization-United Nations Children's Fund conference in Alma Ata, the Soviet Union, to swear a mighty vow that by the year 2000, there would be "health for all."

In the nearly 10 years that has elapsed, we have become convinced that all we can be sure of is new diseases for all by 2000—including AIDS and Herpes II, both unknown at Alma Ata.

Presidents and prime ministers, economists and statisticians, novelists and poets, astrologers and their modern cousins, the futurologists, still harp on 2000 as a new age, dawn, horizon rising out of the old.

The millennium may bring us only fresh versions of the paradoxes of our age.

• Our century advanced science and technology faster and with more impact on human life than all the rest of history. We bounded ahead in the science of vaccination and in the development of antibiotic magic bullets. We also produced the atom bomb.

• We mass produced consumer goods—automobiles, frozen foods and plastics—and polluted our soil, water and air.

• We used the television set and the computer to communicate and process information faster than ever imagined. But we did not improve the way we used information that often served to reinforce old stereotypes.

• The Bolshevik Revolution liberated the Russian peasantry and urban proletariat from czarist rule, then crushed their euphoria under a heavy bureaucracy that controlled peoples' lives. Only in the new century will it be possible to measure the impact of *perestroika* and *glasnost*.

• Women gained the right to vote but, despite being a majority in numbers, they remain a minority in economic and political power.

• The colonized majorities of the world won political independence, but billions remain as destitute as ever.

The year 2000 also will bring us about one billion more people, even if all the family planning programs in existence are 100 percent successful.

The question then becomes how to reorder the world in the next decade to accommodate these new arrivals to prevent them from joining the destitute. The United Nations has estimated that an additional US\$20 billion a year over the decade will provide homes, water, education, health services, more food and transport. But to a world spending \$1.5 trillion annually on arms, the figure for additional aid seems impossible.

That means a shift in a decade in values from reliance on aggression to solve disputes to cooperation to allocate the earth's resources more equitably.

Unless change occurs, the new century and millennium will be more of the same. The year 2000 will come and go—and no one will be able to tell the difference. ♦

## Optimists, pessimists

Continued from page 16

France was embroiled in revolution on its Napoleonic way toward trying to conquer the rest of Europe, the US Founding Fathers united to establish a few rules of governing, the application of which is still recommended 200 years later as we head toward a new millennium.

Despite what seems to be an unrelenting task of pushing these principles, the Americans remain optimists in a world that often doesn't seem to accept these propositions.

They are reminiscent of French writer Albert Camus' superb 1942 book *The Myth of Sisyphus*, about the mythical Greek Sisyphus, the founder of Corinth, who angered the god Zeus. He was condemned to spend eternity in Tartarus, trying to roll up a mountain a huge rock that always slips back. Camus, not always known for optimism, wrote, "One must imagine Sisyphus as happy."

In other words, at least he was working at some goal.

If he were alive, Camus probably would concede that the spirit of Sisyphus in Americans is alive. Even as they slip back, they perpetually are trying to reach the summit of that mountain with their burden.

"Pessimism is of mood; optimism is of will," wrote the French philosopher Alain. Pessimism is often the absence of a *raison d'être*, a reason for being.

The men and women of the "planetary village," as the 20th century comes to an end, have the means to reach their objectives. They have a *raison d'être* and share it better than their ancestors in previous centuries. Should we not rejoice over this?

## In the beginning, a dream of a world mirror

An experiment in giving readers a chance to reflect on meaning

THE FIRST YEAR of the Lord for *WorldPaper* was 1978. The first issue appeared that April. Crocker Snow Jr., John Cole, Mark Gerzon, Samina Quraishi and I sat in an old house in Boston pondering how to give journalistic expression to Harry Hollins' dream of a newspaper which mirrored the marvelous variety of cultures, nations and political and economic ideologies in the kaleidoscope called our One World. So that readers were not continually taken by surprise, we wanted to report the processes behind the events which the media reports so breathlessly. We wanted to explain why and how people think and behave—differently in different places. We wanted to avoid media ethnocentricity. We wanted to add a new dimension—an authentic,

informative and reflective complement to news-in-process—to the busy pages of our partner newspapers and magazines. It was a brave new idea which had a hard acceptance because people, creatures of habit, were reluctant to take on the unfamiliar. We knew millions of people wanted a truer reality than what they were being shown. In some ways, *WorldPaper* has served these readers well. In some ways, not so well. *WorldPaper* has undergone changes of approach, emphasis and format but it remains *WorldPaper* because its original values have not been compromised. That is why our oldest partners still are with us and more new partners find us a useful complement to what they offer readers.

—By Tarzie Vittachi

# The readers speak out: On refugees and children



## Look at two sides

After reading *The Children of War* in the December *WorldPaper*, I thought it was wonderful that people were—let's hope altruistically—beginning to talk about the welfare of the world's children, irrespective of the many political and social differences that seem to accompany children's suffering.

I was sorely disappointed to find that many of your articles did not even try to be objective. I cannot feign objectivity myself. But every issue, like every coin, has two sides which should be viewed together or not at all.

By far the most biased reporting and unprofessional journalism of all was Tarzie Vittachi's article on southern Africa. Not only does Mr. Vittachi make a subjective reference to the "contras" and the completely incomparable political situation in Central America, but he seems to imply that any political dissent against the one-party totalitarian political systems in Mozambique and Angola is somehow automatically the work of "mercenaries."

We all can agree that South Africa does need racial reform. But Mr. Vittachi does not see that other Southern African governments may also be far from democratic and in need of political liberalization. He vilifies South Africa almost as an excuse to ignore the suffering and totalitarian practices in Angola and Mozambique.

Mr. Vittachi assumes that anyone who doesn't bend over and worship The Ruling (and only legal) Party in Mozambique—with all its Orwellian trappings—is automatically a mercenary. Logic dictates that the ill-equipped and outnumbered Renamo forces do not fight as mercenaries for pleasure or money. As a rag-tag band of freedom fighters, they single-handedly oppose a military regime which is backed by both superpowers. And still Renamo controls 80 percent of the Mozambican countryside because of the widespread support they receive from the common people.

Until we understand that those freedom fighters seeking diversity under one-party regimes are not mercenaries but respectable dissidents, then all we can hope to bestow to our children's future are the same hackneyed political differences that neither we have been able to put aside.

David Impastato  
Osaka, Japan

M.H. Mozafari  
Cultural Attache, Embassy of the  
Islamic Republic of Iran  
Colombo, Sri Lanka

*WorldPaper welcomes letters to the editor. Because space is limited, the editors reserve the right to edit for length. WorldPaper, 424 Maria Trade Center, Boston, MA 02210, USA.*

## The state of the state of refugees

Across the world today there are over 12 million people who have made the decision to leave their native country because of fear—fear of persecution because of race or because of their political or religious beliefs. The decision to leave is not made lightly by any of them.

What can be done with these homeless of our world? A few thousand lucky ones find homes each year but for the rest hearts full of hope are soon filled with despair as year after year they live confined in remote refugee camps with meager food and shelter, inadequate medical care, nothing to do for years and little or no education for their children who grow up with wasted lives.

At the present rate of resettlement, less than 2 percent of the world's refugees will be resettled each year and our slow worldwide rate of resettlement hardly keeps pace with the global turmoil that brings others into the refugee camps.

But what if these brave survivors could band together to build a new society, not just a camp community but a brand new nation? There are precedents for persecuted peoples fleeing from diverse backgrounds who have banded together to build a new life. America is a large scale example—a melting pot of creative energy that has built a unique, rich and exciting nation. Singapore is perhaps the best example of a small exciting city-state built on an island only 587.6 square kilometers.

Based on these examples, yet fully aware of the complex problems of land acquisition, finance, ethnic rivalry and government structure, Refugees International proposes a global challenge of monumental proportions.

Is there not somewhere in our world a visionary or a group of talented and resourceful visionaries with the energy and capability of creating a new country for our world? Perhaps a small city-state similar in some ways to Singapore could provide a stimulating, economically viable environment for eventually over a million cast-off human beings? By the year 2000 what unforeseen contributions would these "throw away" people have made to our modern world?

Our tiny new country could not solve all the refugee problems of the world but it could save hundreds of thousands of lives while at the same time providing exciting resources of labor and energy to build a contributing society.

By the year 2000 the face of the globe can be changed and in so doing a million lives can be saved.

Sue Morton  
Founder, Refugees International  
Washington, DC

## Ask 'Big Daddy Saddam'

I am simply appalled by the biased manner in which the war imposed upon the Islamic Republic of Iran by Iraq was portrayed in *The Children of War* in the December *WorldPaper*.

The Islamic Republic of Iran cherishes the dignity of children and is fully committed to give them their due place in society as is ordained in Islam. Although it has had to mobilize all available human resources in the sacred defense of its territory and ideology in the war imposed upon it by Baathist Iraq seven years ago, the Islamic Republic has not enlisted anyone under 15 years of age to its regular forces, Revolutionary Guards Corps or the Mass Mobilization units.

The article, *In the new way of war, young become targets of armed conflict*, states that more than 90,000 Iranian children have died in the war against Iraq. Even if this figure is correct, it is naive to conclude that this is because the Iranian authorities use children for combat duties. It has become an established fact that Iraq has indiscriminately attacked civilian populated areas with shells, bombs, missiles and chemical weapons. It has not even spared schools.

The Iraqi missile attack on the 'Martyr Hamdollah Piruz Junior High School' in Behbahan in October 1983 killed 80 children and four teachers. An Iraqi missile attack in January 1986 on a school for mentally-retarded children in Borujerd martyred 65 boys. The air

raids on schools in Miyaneh in December of 1986 killed 68 girl students. If all the children killed when Iraq attacked cities, villages, civilian aircraft, passenger trains and buses are totaled, the figure of 90,000 would indeed be very modest.

An entirely one-sided article entitled, *Mommy stop the bombs, cries an Iraqi youngster*, is a disgrace. As far as the Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned, children are all the same whether they be in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka or any other part of the world. We are firmly committed to the principle that civilians should not be subjected to attack even during war. It was Iraq which started the attacks on residential areas in Iran on April 2, 1979. Those attacks killed 4,900 civilians and wounded 23,000 others. Iran's appeals to the United Nations and other world bodies to stop this devastation fell on deaf ears.

Finally on Feb. 12, 1984 the Islamic Republic after giving hours of warning to reduce casualties to a minimum, launched artillery attacks on Iraqi cities for the first time since the outbreak of the war. The Iraqi children should not ask 'Mommy' but 'Big Daddy Saddam' first to stop the massacre of innocent Iranian men, women and children. Then, automatically, the bombs over Baghdad will stop.



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**Remedios Vicentina and the Information Age**

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.



**T**en years ago when the first *WorldPaper* flapped unceremoniously off the presses to land in the rude world like an unburied newborn, Pope John Paul II was taking over as the first Polish pontiff ever; the shah of Iran was still on the Peacock throne under threat and Comrade Gorbachev was Party boss in the Stavropol Territory. The reform-minded Sandinistas were toppling Somoza in Nicaragua, Begin and Sadat were co-winners of the Nobel Peace Prize, Indira Gandhi was alternately imperial and intimate in Delhi, Lesley Brown gave birth to the first test tube baby in Cambridge, England, Western banks were still lending to Latin countries, Wall Street firms still had more total assets than their Japanese counterparts in the Otemachi district of Tokyo, AIDS was festering unrecognized in the backwaters of Zambia and Haiti and satellite stations were leaving their first significant social "footprints" on an unsuspecting earth.

All this has changed, of course, and a lot more too. Our individual lives have been altered with the passage of time and with the advance of the Information Age in which we are the test tube babies. We're saturated with data—unedited, unending, inelegant—24 hours a day. We end up devoting more attention to filtering the chaff than digesting the wheat.

It's no coincidence that the cover story of the first regular issue of *WorldPaper* that was distributed in Boston, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Minneapolis and Quito, Ecuador, in January 1979 included an interview with Canadian Marshall McLuhan which was headlined, "Information malnutrition."

"To survive in today's world, human beings need an adequate diet of information almost as much as they need food," the opening words read. "The disease in question is information malnutrition. Its symptoms vary. One common strain can be found among hundreds of millions of the world's poor who have inadequate access to information. They are afflicted with a form of information deficiency which can be just as debilitating as vitamin deficiency itself."

"Another strain of the disease results from excess rather than scarcity. It is caused by a diet of junk food which is too rich, too processed, and with too many artificial additives to provide the best nourishment."

Hear, hear. The same imbalance exists today as information has become ever more valuable and ever more a source of wealth. Through a network of synchronous orbiting satellites, ground

links, relay stations and now fiber optics, the world that Arthur Clarke predicted in 2001: *A Space Odyssey* is truly upon us with data sprinkled instantaneously and indiscriminately about the fires, coups and earthquakes that comprise standard news fare and about the rock concerts and stock market crashes that are the more noteworthy and exceptional.

There's no shortage of hardware, but of software.

*WorldPaper* in its way has been in the information game and seeking, as the "jargoneers" like to put it, to shed light and not heat on public affairs throughout its young life.

Our particular approach is to focus on the process of human affairs more than the events. By featuring writers who are native to the regions about which they write, we go beyond a national view to a more pluralistic perspective on the shape of things to come.

We have published to date an even 100 issues with approximately 1,200,000 fresh words in them, and roughly 70 million individual copies over the years, in English, Spanish and Chinese and, on occasion, in French and Portuguese.

This may seem an anomaly. One might surmise that the printed word on paper is obsolescent in this era of high-tech data links. Not so. A recent study by Edward Tenner, science editor of Princeton University Press, titled *The Paradoxical Proliferation of Paper* that was published last month in *Harvard Magazine* documents the fact that more paper is being consumed by more people than ever.

In the age of electronic publishing, folks still want their own hard copies.

Hard copy or soft, as we undergo the rites of passage into the Information Age, the relationship between what information one provides, who has a need to know and how it's made available is the key. There aren't many secret covenants secretly arrived at any longer and, thankfully, Marshall McLuhan's "medium is the message" falls short of the final mark.

Of course *WorldPaper*, as any journal, falls well short of the mark more often than not, too. Still, we're particularly proud of some of our efforts that have stood the test of time.

In April 1980 for instance, six weeks after Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, we published a cover story with conflicting pieces prepared by Soviet, Chinese, Afghan and American officials about the event. In the wrapup article titled *Superpowers Go Home!* our African editor Hilary Ng'weno put superpower actions in proper perspective with an old African adage: "When the elephants fight, it's the grass that suffers."

In March of 1984 in an issue on arms sales by Third World countries, an Israeli writer revealed that Israel was selling arms to Iran—and with the tacit blessing of the United States.

A year later, in March 1985, we prepared a feature on the Soviet leadership lineup under ailing general secretary Konstantin Chernenko. This was entitled *Charisma in the Kremlin: Gorbachev Shines as 'New Wave' Leader* weeks before Chernenko's death and Gorbachev's surprise ascendancy as maximum leader.

Later that year, in October, our

cover headline was *The Truth about AIDS*. It appeared well before the magnitude of the epidemic had been documented, at a time when the subject was still sufficiently unsavory that many of our friends and readers took offense.

One of our issues last fall was entitled *The Politics of Money* with a series of articles from economists around the world regarding the dangerous volatility of money supplies. We provided preprints to an annual meeting of money managers from around the world in Philadelphia, just a fortnight before the Oct. 19 Black Monday.

Being on top of public affairs, if not occasionally ahead of them presenting fresh views, perspectives and insights that have some small impact on big events, for journalists, is satisfaction guaranteed. The equally rare occasion of having a big impact on a single life can do it too.

In November 1981, a special feature on *The Year of the Disabled* included an unsolicited letter received from a *WorldPaper* reader in the Philippines disabled by muscular dystrophy.

"I am typing this letter with the rubberized tip of a pencil, since my fingers are stiff and paralyzed," wrote Remedios Vicentina in appealing for humanitarian assistance from concerned readers around the world.

Two months later we received a second note, one of gratitude not appeal. She had, she wrote, received letters from *WorldPaper* readers as far away as Oslo and Caracas—and donations of money and even an offer of marriage.

It was several months after this when your correspondent happened to be in Manila with an afternoon free to try to track down this grateful reader. An energetic taxi driver responded to the challenge of an incomplete address in the tangled sium suburb of Caloocan.

In a dirt alley, an elderly Chinese couple sitting on a stoop couldn't get the question in English. But they did respond to a photo of Remedios Vicentina as it appeared in the French-language edition which happened to be at hand. They lit up in recognition, pointed to a humble two-story bungalow across the alley where Remedios Vicentina was to be found huddled and happy with her two crippled sons in the single dark room on the second floor.

"*WorldPaper*, you must be from *WorldPaper*," she exclaimed at the meeting. She showed her letters from faraway supporters, and said her life had been changed for the better. And this chilling moment, a half a world away from our own home and headquarters in Boston, was affirmation of our policy of featuring the voices of the world speaking for themselves.



# Help shape our future

THE PILOT ISSUE of *WorldPaper* was published ten years ago. Today *WorldPaper* appears in English, Spanish and Chinese as a special monthly supplement in twenty-four national newspapers and business magazines around the world.

On the occasion of our tenth anniversary, we are eager to learn more about you - our reader. Please complete this survey and return it to us. We will be pleased to return the complement and express our appreciation by sending you copies of one of three *WorldPaper* special posters.

The Editors

- How many issues of *WorldPaper* have you seen?  
— one — more than one

- Is *WorldPaper* an important addition to this magazine?  
— yes — no

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## Stylistic unity in local art?

By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to The Star

SHOWING THROUGHOUT the holy month of Ramadan at the recently opened Akhnaton Gallery located near the Third Circle is a comprehensive exhibition of work by Jordanian artists.

Although most work on show has been previously exhibited in solo exhibitions, the collection has a point of interest in displaying stylistic unities in contemporary Jordanian art. Around thirty artists are represented and although the work of such notable as Fehrelnissa Zeid, Fouad Mimi, Ali Jabri, Azziz Amrout and Nawel Kattan are taking, a sufficient number of well known and lesser known artists, sculptors and ceramists have participated to give a broad

outline of the current art scene.

On first entering the gallery one is drawn to the bold colours and dense geometric patterns of an Ayyed El Nimer painting placed in the corner. A diversion from his usual style, the painting reflects the inescapable, unconscious influence formal pattern has on the Arab artist or at least his sensibility to it. It is also evident in several works from Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali's repeated calligraphic motifs to Samia Zarou's large colour patchworks and Omar Hemdan's townscapes.

Also evident is the abundant use of common objects as motifs: still lifes, the female figure and townscapes outnumber the natural environment as a source of inspiration or composition. But a more binding and disturbing el-



Princess Wijdan Ali opens the exhibition at the Akhnaton Gallery.

ement in the paintings is the display of metaphysical anxiety.

Although there are a few formal studies and examples of representational art, most explore a variety of avenues to express feeling, and emotion is the dominating force. Objects are transformed into canvases of feeling and the evocative meaningful surfaces reveal an agitation and at times a fearfulness between the artist and his urban and social environment.

Gloomy abstract expressionism once considered a creation of the northern men in response to his cold hostile environment is now a global phenomena; the insecurity of modern man is a global condition which the artist out of an inner necessity is driven to express. None of the paintings display the classical restraint of a man at peace. Many are disturbing and brutal with ugly discordant colours and crudely etched forms.

Even Syrian artist Merio Mueelleh's representational street scenes are scratchy and restless. Only the vibrating textured

surfaces of Wijdan Ali's paintings, Hind Nesser's indeterminate colour sensations, Mukarram Rifei's gentle pastel watercolours, and Laila Haddad's smooth bronze curves reflect any slint of inner calm.

Although several western influences can be traced in the works of the artists, most are more concerned with attaining a personal mode of expression which once found they remain with the works of Ayyed El Nimer whose paintings dominate the exhibition in number are perhaps exceptional in showing a distinct development. His favoured motifs of the female form and cross floating in a stark whiteness have given way to controlled geometric designs in strong colours, with bold circles and fragments of domestic realism superimposed on the surface. Recently, after once more rejecting colour and volume in his black and white portraits he has arrived at loose calligraphic compositions where white predominates and form has been erased.

El Nimer is a good example of an artist who first dealt in the sensational images from the unconscious which implied a process of individuation, but later moved to gain a more conscious control of his creative impulse. Although some of his now paintings lose contact they don't lose interest in his attempt to develop himself.

Artists exhibiting are Princesses Wijdan Ali, Ayyad El Nimer, Samia Zarou, Laila Haddad, Ghadeh Dehdeh, Kurem El Nimri, Nasma El Nimri, Jamal Ashoor, Mukarram Rifei, Mario Musallah, Mahmoud Tahar, Mohammed Semere, Ahmed Newash, Mo-hanna Durra, Yasser Dweik, Omar Hemdan, Mohammed Abu Zveik, Ivy Nesser, Risk Abdel Hedi, Memoun Zublan, Adnen Yehyah, Salem Al-Shindi, Hind Nasser, Ali Ghul, Ashak Nehle, Abdul Nasser, Margaret Todros, Diane Shamounki, Nebil Shehadeh and Abdel Raout Shannoun.

The exhibition closes before the Eid but part of it will be on show on the fourteenth floor of the building after the holiday.



Painting by Diana Shamounki — one of the artists featured in the show.

Continued from Page 16

Congratulations, or rather double congratulations to Dr Hussein Ibrahim, Associate Professor at the University of Jordan, on his new job with AC DMA, The Arab Pharmaceutical Research Company, and on his lovely new house in Abdoun, where he has recently moved with his wife Janet and his three children.

The Islamic Hospital gave a Ramadan breakfast on Thursday. Speeches were given by Ziyed Abu Roumouss, manager of the Department of Pharmacy at the hospital, and Dr Abdallah Mayleh who talked about the duties of Ramadan. Tayeef Al-Musical Association thanked the hospital for their invitation. The breakfast was attended by a number of pharmacists from the universities, the Ministry of Health and the private sector.

Randy Brummett of the Near East Foundation usually spends his time helping Jordan's fishermen to boost their production. Just now, however, Randy is helping a successful producer of their own by the name of Art. Geoffrey, who was born on 27 April 1961, arrived a hefty baby, says he is "a civilized little boy" as he chose to come at 1:30 in the afternoon.

The BBC is providing alternative medium wave frequencies throughout the day so that lis-

teners to BBC World Service can still hear morning and early afternoon broadcasts despite transmitter maintenance.

Listeners along the coast strip of Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria can tune to BBC World Service from 0730 - 1245 GMT on 639 KHZ/469 metres and 720 KHZ/417 metres medium wave while 1323 KHZ is temporarily out of service.

"We hope that the alternative frequencies will provide an adequate back up service for listeners," says Elizabeth Smith, Controller of BBC English Services. "There is never an ideal time to carry out essential maintenance work, but we do hope that we have reduced inconvenience to listeners to a minimum."

It is anticipated that the full service on 1323 KHZ will be restored by the end of the month.

"Get up! It's time for your Sahour!" As in every Ramadan for the past ten years, Abu Yousef is touring the streets of Zarqa in the early morning hours, reminding people that it is time for them to have their night meal, the "sahour". Abu Yousef is not entrusted with this job by anybody, and takes no salary.

However, on the first day of the Eid, he visits the people who he has served as alarm clock, wishing them "Eid Sala" and gets his reward. Last year he made JD 600!

"The people have become accustomed to me," he says, "and the kids wait for my visit."

The musaher has a special job during Ramadan

Photo by Ayman Al-Safadi

## People and Events cont'd



The Ahliyah School for Girls (CMS) held its annual choir fest week. Directing and conducting the recital was Samleh Ghannoum and Mouhamed Fadil. The letter was responsible for the string section in the show; the violas and cellos. The choir sang songs such as "Beautiful Dreamer" by Stephen Foster, and "Do Re Mi" from the film "The Sound of Music". Girls involved in the instrumentalists out-did themselves with elaborate movements whilst playing. For example, they jumped about and stomped their feet while plucking at their instruments.

Some members of the public attending this function at the Royal Cultural Centre were Princesses 'Alia Faisei, 'In'am Al-Mufti, Bishop Eliyah Khouri, and Zenia Shereytha the school principal. The school gave another performance at the Orthodox School as well.

Ghada Nowelran, Mey Khatif, Alla Abbadi and Brenda Kattan are all "walking tall" after graduating successfully from Jill Wintle's latest New Image course. There was the first group to graduate from a course held at the Royal Automobile Club and Jill says the smooth progress of the course was helped greatly by the co-operation of Ohean Al-Nimri, who is the Marriott Hotel's catering manager at the RAC, and of Lynn Heyson who presided over Saturday's graduation ceremony. Jill and husband Martin are now hoping to go off home to Australia for a few weeks break before the next New Image course gets underway at the RAC in mid-June.

Australian travellers Juliet Spengnott and Len Seere managed to fit a week in Jordan into their busy touring schedule recently. Juliet and Ian, who have covered most of Western Europe and a fair slice of the Middle East in the past nine months, saw quite a lot of the country during their stay here. They visited Petra, Mt Nebo, Pella and Umm Galla plus a few places not on the tourist map, and never likely to be, when their guides Vanessa Batrouni and Pam Dougherty didn't quite read the map correctly.

### Don't feel bad



You can still be a winner  
See page 18





Munich — Sulphuric acid has run all over the painting "Mater dolorosa", done by Albrecht Durer in the years 1496 to 1498, after a 51-year-old man had sprayed the painting in Munich's old Pinakothek Gallery causing inestimable damage to these medieval works of art



Kabul, Afghanistan — A band of women militia, some housewives, march with their AK 47 rifles during a parade to mark the 16th anniversary of the Afghan Revolution

News in pictures



For the love of Aldo... Vittorio Rossi, who is directing Verdi's *Aida* at the Court, surrounded by hopeful performers at an audition to select 250 minor roles in the opera. With a cast of 600, the opera set in ancient Egypt will be the largest ever staged in Britain.



Let there be light — Michael Dukakis (holding lantern) on the campaign trail with union leaders deep underground in a West Virginia mine.



With their machine-guns covered with tarpaulin, a convoy of Soviet M-72 tanks rumbled down a highway leading to Kabul. An estimated 115,000 Soviet troops still remain in Afghanistan but they will begin leaving on 15 May under a UN-mediated withdrawal agreement signed in Geneva on 14 April.

# Ramadan in Egypt — a feast for the senses

By Diane Chilangwa  
Star Staff Writer

THROUGHOUT RECORDED history the irrefragable beauty of the Egyptian countryside has been regarded as one of nature's wonders. The perfect pyramids, blending flawlessly with the countryside, have been recognized as one of the man-made wonders of the world.

Paralleling this natural beauty is the indigenous religion of ancient Egypt which includes folk religion and court religion both of which go back from the Neolithic period to the first century AD. But of the many religions that have infiltrated the land over the centuries, Islam, brought to Egypt by the Arabs in 640 AD, has remained the religion embraced by the majority of Egypt's 50 million people.

This can be seen from the outstanding beauty and sheer number of mosques — ancient or newly-built — at which people worship, today providing evidence of the continuing power of the faith.

The spirit and presence of Islam in Egypt is even more evident during the holy month of Ramadan when specific Ramadan features become a part of daily life. These include the lighting of the colourful glass-stained lanterns or "fanoos," the booming sound of the great cannon sounding the break of the daily fast, and the faithful drummer or "musharraf" accompanied by his announcement of the soon to come "suhour," seen each night as he marches through the streets and alleyways.

Naturally as people's eating habits change during Ramadan, restaurants which cater to the masses change their opening hours and supplies of food to accommodate the people who now eat larger quantities between sunset and sunrise.

Of the many food arcades occupied during Ramadan, the one most popular among Cairo residents is the famous "Khan el-Khalili" arcade located in the old town area situated in the heart of "old Cairo." Evidence of its popularity can be seen from the heterogeneous crowds of people who come to the area hours before the Maghreb prayers.

Another Egyptian specialty during Ramadan are pickles. Egyptians are said to consume about 8 million kilograms of pickles during Ramadan alone! The pickles which are prepared months before the holy month begin are made from a range of vegetables which include onions, cucumbers, carrots, lemons and green peppers.

Although people tend to frequent public restaurants during



Crowds throng Khan el-Khalili these days

or "atta'en" is the strong smell of savoury dishes and odour of the pungent "fashawy" coffee coming from the famous Fashawy Coffee Shop whose popularity forces workers to make extra room and increase its food supplies to accommodate the never ending flow of people during Ramadan.

On the whole the consumption of meats and vegetables in Egypt during Ramadan increases more than any other time of the year. This is also noted in many other Muslim countries of the world.

However, Egypt's consumption of "foul" increases more so than any other dish served during Ramadan, making it one of the most popular dishes.

"This is one dish eaten by both the rich and poor in Egypt," says Omnia Wahabe, wife of the Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan. "It is one of the main dishes during Ramadan and is liked by everyone."

Another Egyptian specialty during Ramadan are pickles. Egyptians are said to consume about 8 million kilograms of pickles during Ramadan alone! The pickles which are prepared months before the holy month begin are made from a range of vegetables which include onions, cucumbers, carrots, lemons and green peppers.

Although people tend to frequent public restaurants during

Ramadan, family gatherings, although very much the epitome of Egyptian family life today, are emphasized even more.

"Ramadan is not only a holy month of prayer and devotion to many, but also a time to strengthen family relationships," states Wahabe. "People tend to have more family gatherings. This closeness can be seen in the people whose moods change as you see celebrations everywhere."

The coming of the Eid is celebrated with exchanges of visits, presents of new clothes, gifts or even money. All this is accompanied by the elevated consumption of Egypt's famous "khesha," and "kahk" pastry made from flour, sugar, butter, filled with nuts or dates, served with either coffee or tea.

## Khoshaf

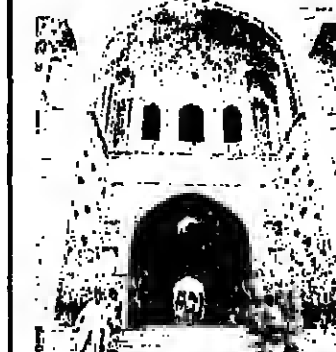
This dried fruit dessert is full of calories!

For 12 persons:  
1 1/4 kilo dried apricots  
1 1/4 kilo dried prunes  
1 1/4 kilo dried figs  
1 1/4 kilo pitted almonds  
3 tbsp raisins  
sugar to taste  
3 tbsp pine nuts

Put the first six ingredients in a pan. Cover with water and boil for only one minute. Leave to cool for three to four hours and then chill. Sprinkle the nuts on top and serve.

# Biaram: Happiness for all and glory to Allah

By Ahmed Anani



Biaram, the Turkish term meaning "Eid Al-Fitr" or "Breakfasting Feast" is the day following the conclusion of Ramadan. It inaugurates the regular era of the year extending for 11 lunar months. Biaram and Adha, consisting of three and four days respectively are the only fasting days admitted by the religion. As mentioned they together make one week or less than 2 per cent of the days of the year.

Non-working days of those two feasts must be spent in unanimous pleasure and thanks giving prayers. Only essential work for communal safety is allowed in the ten days. Muslims must as one body exercise those pleasant days and everyone has to be provided with a minimum monetary assistance to keep his head and those of his family above water. On the morning of Biaram each Muslim must offer a Zakat worth half a Jordanian dinar to the deserving. This makes everybody in the society capable of buying at least a good meal and afford public entertainment of his family. Besides, a Muslim is incessantly urged in Qur'an, which has to be continuously recited in Ramadan, to give alms as much as can lie in his capability.

Ramadan confirms by practical measures the concept of "wealth" in Islam. Money is a means; it is the duty of a Muslim to collect as much money as possible guarding against illegitimate ways of accumulations; but this money has to function as a means of production and to the benefit of the community at large.

"The test of each Muslim shall be stuck to his standing place on the Day of Judgement until he gives a detailed explanation about his money - where he got it and where he spent it." Thus said the Prophet, peace be on his soul.

The annual Zakat, a Muslim term for taxation, means purifying religious money given to eight categories of needy citizens being legally entitled to such money which is considered state money the moment it enters state coffers. Obligation goes to the state rather than any individuals.

The feast has to witness all Muslims on the same standing in being all well-dressed and well-led. No Muslim, on the least day, shall be allowed to be at loggerheads with any other Muslim. Mutual salutations are the moral obligation of each Muslim.

All individuals are called upon to attend the public thanks giving prayers, which, unlike morning prayers of other days, have to be delayed until after sun-rise. The prayers are quite short and orators are encouraged to cut their sermons to the shortest possible size and to restrict their themes to happy reminders of doing utmost possible good, such as extension of all possible financial assistance, inviting relatives to their meals, visiting married aunts and daughters and reciting Qur'anic short Suras on the souls of the dead.

People have, after prayers, to shake hands with one another. It is a great taboo to shun a Muslim brother on purpose on a day of public rejoicing. So thirty days of continuous struggle against human passions are crowned with three days of Biaram feasting.

Similarly the big feast of Al-Adha crowns the most tiring religious duties of pilgrims. It has the same approach and almost same purposes — the purification of man for and the development of his positive social attributes.

## JERUSALEM

# Prizes

The Jordan Press and Publication Company in co-operation with Royal Jordanian is offering two grand prizes — a return flight Amman to Athens, and another return flight Amman to Cairo. Abdo Nakawa Company is providing a high-quality set of sitting room furniture as third prize, a JUMBO radio cassette recorder for fourth prize, and five Swiss RS watches for fifth to ninth prizes. Five more winners will receive free one-year subscriptions to the Jerusalem Star and live others will win a six-month subscription.

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STAR

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Amman

- 1) "The Year of the Elephant" marked:
  - a) a Persian-Muslim battle, b) an Abyssinian invasion of Mecca, c) the year when Ethiopians became Muslims, d) when India became part of the Muslim world.
- 2) Jerusalem was first liberated by Muslims at the time of:
  - a) Omar Bin Al-Khatib, b) Othman Bin Affan, c) Marwan Bin Abdul Malik, d) Ali Bin Abi Talab.
- 3) Qur'an "suras" are divided into two parts:
  - a) those revealed in Mecca and Medina, b) those revealed in whole and in part, c) spiritual and corporal, d) long and short.

1 a b c d 2 a b c d 3 a b c d

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4



# THE JERUSALEM STAR

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## National course always

**H**is Majesty King Hussein's strenuous efforts over the past two weeks to clarify Jordan's position vis-a-vis the cause of peace in the Middle East have answered all the questions that could be put by friends and foes alike. His remarks and clarifications have shown more than ever before that Jordan adopts a purely nationalistic course based on deep commitment to pan-Arab goals and aspirations.

Jordan's position, as the King has repeatedly explained, is to continue to seek an honourable peace settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, a settlement that above all fulfills the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people and reinstates their rights over their national soil. For it has been for the Palestinians and their cause that Jordan fought successive battles at both the military and political levels and has never abandoned its unshakable belief in the final triumph of justice and the inevitability of liberation.

The principles which govern Jordan's policies stem from the same principles laid down early this century by the Hashemite leaders of the Great Arab Revolt. These include among other things unequivocal commitment to the defence of Arab lands and rights against foreign aggression and domination without harbouring any ambitions for any part of Arab territory. It has been this commitment which has guided Jordan's moves and policies with regard to the cause of the Palestinian people.

This commitment has been stressed once and again by the King in his recent speeches to his people. It is well represented by Jordan's declared readiness to go to the proposed international peace conference as a sovereign independent state or within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if this is what the Arabs and Palestinians want. This position is intended in the first place to facilitate the participation of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people at the conference on an equal footing with the other parties involved in the conflict.

In his speeches the King has reiterated Jordan's total support for the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories until the people of Palestine attain their freedom and decide their own future without any encroachment on their right to self-determination. This is a position which shows the Kingdom's profound respect of the national will of the Palestinian people.

The King's genuine concern with the safety and national integrity of the Arab homeland has been underlined by his warnings against Iran's expansionist designs. His Majesty's assertion that Iran seeks to establish a Persian empire at the expense of Arab land and resources is tantamount to an appeal to all Arab states to stand up collectively to the Iranian challenge.

The contents of King Hussein's speeches should serve as guidelines for united Arab efforts to cope with the many challenges and hazards confronting the Arab World. It is on these bases that the Arabs can hope to win their battles against their intransigent enemies and at all fronts.

## French elections

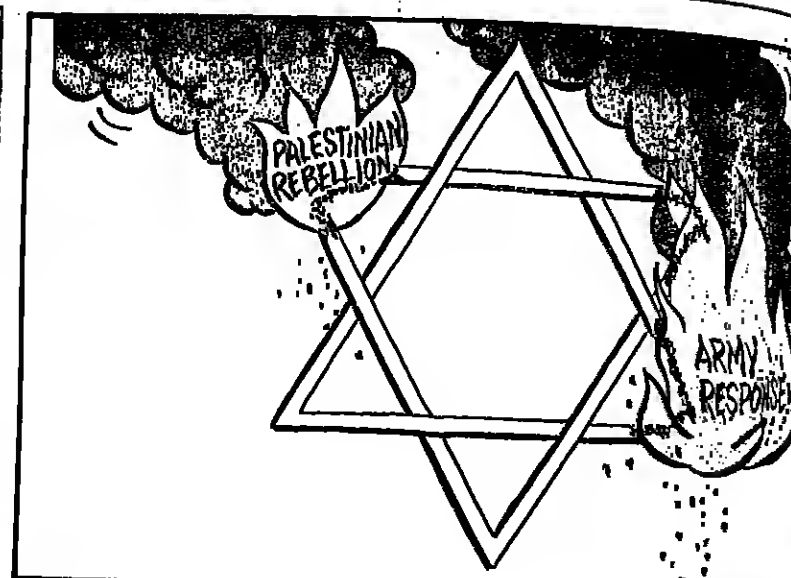
**T**he French people gave President Francois Mitterrand another seven-year mandate this week when he won the presidential elections by over 54 per cent of the votes. The incumbent French president will attempt to form a moderate government which will lead France through difficult times both internally and abroad.

In terms of foreign policy, the principles set out by Mr Mitterrand regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian problem and the Gulf war are expected to continue. Mr Mitterrand has won many allies for France in the Middle East as a result of his country's firm and rationalistic stands on these issues. In this regard we see the second reign of Mr Mitterrand as an asset to the peace process in the area.

France has been playing a major international role as a leading European state in the European Community (EC) and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Jordan and France enjoy excellent relations in these areas of common interest strengthened through more encounters between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr Mitterrand.

At the same time we look forward to seeing an intensified French involvement in the peace process of the Middle East. A European stand on Israel's intransigent policies in the occupied Arab areas can only be attained through the collective efforts of countries like France, Britain and Germany.

The Gulf war, which has been flaring for the last eight years, should also be on the new government's list of foreign policy priorities. France has made it clear many times before that it will always support Iraq in its just war of self-defence. We expect to see more diplomatic drives by French diplomacy to bring about an end to this war in accordance with Security Council resolutions on this issue.



## Is a 'world OPEC' within reach?

**The convergence of the non-OPEC members on the OPEC headquarters in Vienna has raised hopes — or fears, depending on one's politics — that the formation of a larger club of oil exporting countries may be in the offing.**

by Maryam Schiller  
Special to The Star

**VIENNA** — United in their concern over the deterioration of the crude oil market, producers outside the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) seem to be coming round at last to OPEC's line that oil policies need to be co-ordinated worldwide. In that convergence of opinion are enshrined hopes that a larger OPEC comprising the present 13 members and those outside the group may take shape in the coming months.

"It is maybe too early to say that a bigger OPEC is on the cards," said an oil source. "But there is indeed a greater willingness among non-OPEC members to get together and consult with each other and with OPEC colleagues on matters of oil policy." The exceptions are the United States and most European countries," he said. Seven major non-OPEC countries, Mexico, China, Angola, Columbia, Malaysia, Egypt and Oman, sent their representatives to Vienna to take part in discussions prior to the OPEC ministerial meeting. Oman and Egypt have been attending most of the important OPEC meetings for several years, but it was the first time that the seven major non-OPEC producers, with a total production of eight million barrels a day, assembled at the Vienna headquarters of the 13-nation energy club.

The scene was set by the Mexican Energy Secretary, Fernando Hiriart, who said, "Mexico wishes to see co-operation among oil producers, even if it requires production cuts by some countries. We are willing to make our contribution if need be." It is encouraging, Hiriart said, "that this initiative has found the support of so many different countries." He said this proved that "our diversity notwithstanding, we have all been able to find common ground."

The industrial countries' response, however, was best encapsulated by US Energy Secretary John H. Herrington, who likened the Vienna assembly to an attempt to create a 'world OPEC' state.

Department Spokesman Doug Eise said flatly that, "We believe in a free market and we do not believe in creating OPEC."

Independent analysts, however, said that the Vienna talks can be seen as an OPEC landmark. "Rather than talks reflect the concerns of a number of countries which share interests, it is the case of an oil price which is considered to be just and commensurate with their needs," said one analyst. The current benchmark of \$18 a barrel has been under recurrent pressure on the spot oil markets, leading to demands by some OPEC members.

The USSR, the world's largest oil producer with an estimated 12 million barrels a day of output, as indeed is the Warsaw Pact, still has to be brought into the tentative fold of the emerging informal club of the seven non-OPEC and 13 OPEC nations. But that is not going to be easy, according to observers. "The USSR may not be interested in it, because its exports are not and already reflect price changes dictated by OPEC actions or oil market movements," said one analyst.

OPEC was formed in Baghdad in November, 1960, after the Arab boycott Congress in Cairo a year later. Its original members were Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Venezuela. Succession of new members followed: Algeria in 1969, Libya in 1969, Indonesia in 1971. The entry of new members has never been ruled out but has been inhibited by domestic political factors. More significant than the expansion of OPEC membership according to analysts, is the impact on world oil markets of production cuts on a larger scale.

The seven non-OPEC countries attended the Vienna talks could add to the market of about 0.5 million barrels a day of crude oil if they cut their production by five per cent. The effect of such a move would be mainly psychological but markets have been known to react dramatically in response to last large moves.

OPEC analysts, however, hope that display of greater policy co-ordination among oil producers from the developed world would have the desired effect of persuading the industrial countries to move to co-operative. The results of the Vienna talks, therefore, may be more immediate in the longer term than in the immediate sense.

Maryam Schiller is a writer and researcher based in Vienna.

**Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman - Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and addresses can be withheld upon request.**

## A generation of occupation

Palestinians, feeling forgotten, seize leadership

By Saeed Erakat  
In Jericho, West Bank.

**WHILE** the rest of the world relished the prospect of Mikhail S. Gorbachev meeting Ronald Reagan in the White House at their upcoming Washington summit, it hardly noticed the fatal knitting of an Israeli salesman 6 December in a central Gaza market.

Two days later, after the first Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, an Israeli truck struck and killed four residents of the Jabaliya Palestinian refugee district. The next day, as Gorbachev prepared to leave Washington amidst international applause over the signing of the world's first treaty to dismantle nuclear weapons, the Israeli army shot the first Palestinian child.

He was 17. The Israelis said he was one of a group of Jabaliya district teenagers who surrounded an army patrol car and pelted it with rocks and gasoline bombs.

For Gorbachev and Reagan, one job had ended. For Palestinians, another was beginning.

But many, including leading Palestinians, thought the demonstrations were similar to those that had occurred regularly since the Israelis occupied Gaza and the West Bank on 5 June, 1967.

But to the surprise of the Israelis, the Arabs and the rest of the world, the demonstrations — stone-throwing, tire-burning, commercial strikes in virtually every West Bank and Gaza settlement — became a popular uprising.

The fact that the demonstrations broke out during the summit was no coincidence. To the 1.5 million Pal-



Palestinians under occupation decide to take the issue into their own hands

estines living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the summit was a major setback. The two world leaders did not even discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Also rankling young Palestinians were the statements from Israeli policymakers referring to the occupied territories as Israeli-liberated Judea and Samaria. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir spoke of the Palestinians "minority in the land of Greater Israel."

Palestinians' only hope was to make the Israelis, the Arab world and the inter-

national community understand their objectives and aspirations in the language of their popular uprising.

Some 850,000 Palestinian Arabs live in the West Bank, another 650,000 in the Gaza Strip. Sixty per cent are less than 20 years old. They have known nothing else in their life but Israeli occupation of their home. Another 17 per cent were eight years old or younger when the Israelis arrived.

They are a generation of occupation. This generation derives its identity, its character, its leadership status within its community from facts like how many times they have been in Israeli jails, how good they have been at facing Israeli interrogators, how many members of their family have died while fighting the occupation and how many times they have appeared before Israeli military courts.

The issue of the degree of one's education, the status of one's family, the level of one's wealth: These are factors that no longer count in assessing one's influence and leadership.

What counts is what one has done to fight the occupation. It is the world has not understood the Palestinian message, these are their objectives:

1. The only way to start the peace process is to convene an international peace conference under the supervision of the United Nations and with the participation of the five permanent Security Council members, and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.
2. The Palestinian people do not want to be treated as refugees. They seek a political settlement based on their right to self-determination.
3. The Palestinians affirm their commitment to achieving a comprehensive, lasting and just peace, simply because they pay the real cost of the continuation of the status quo.

If the international community does not move faster to establish the foundations of a realistic solution that could guarantee the aspirations of all the people in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinians, it faces a classic confrontation. The Palestinian uprising and the deaths of nearly 160 Palestinian youths are only the tip of the iceberg.

WorldPapar April 1988

## Could Dukakis be the next US president?

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Star Washington Correspondent

**THE WATCHWORD** of Michael Dukakis' life is "succeed." And he inherited that from his father and mother who emigrated from Greece to Boston. His father first worked in textile mills while studying English at night. Eight years after he got here, he was admitted to Harvard medical school and in due course became a physician.

His mother meanwhile became the first Greek to graduate from high school in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Meanwhile, Michael was born at Brookline, Massachusetts in 1933. Thanks to his success in garnering scholarships, he attended Harvard Law. After a period of military service in the 50's, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

He ran unsuccessfully for the post of lieutenant governor, then he became moderator of a public television show called "The Advocates." Handling these debates on public issues was an education for Dukakis, and good preparation for his candidacy for governor of the state in 1973. After various other complications he served two and one-half years as governor, and it is his achievement in this post that he uses as a prime qualification for serving as President of the United States. Dukakis, a legislator, is the sponsor of social service legislation which are about to go into effect, and will assure everyone in his state a right to social service including health benefits.

On the economic side, he has opposed increased taxation but gone along with economic "development" projects that have worked well. He says in effect: "I can do as much for the nation."

In foreign affairs, which are not necessarily the province of a governor,



View from the US

he has made himself known as pro-Israeli. His wife, Katherine, who is Jewish, has been active in Jewish affairs and has accompanied her husband on visits to Israel. They have a thirty-year-old son from Katherine's earlier marriage, and a boy and a girl, both in their 20s.

Dukakis has written a book, "Creating the Future," mostly economic and based on what he did as governor of Massachusetts. In his younger days, Dukakis went in for long distance running; more recently he is a walker. He walks rapidly carrying weights made in Iowa in both hands, four nights a week, even while on campaign tour.

Michael Dukakis is a man, it is often said, who is much respected but not loved. He achieved his reputation as governor by avoiding patronage and maintaining scrupulous honesty. Of course, this kind of character also engenders dislike in some people, especially legislators who feel that he holds them in contempt.

A certain slothfulness led to his being dubbed "Duke" during his first term as governor; later as "Duke II." He is, according to a commentary in the Economist, "honest, organized, tenacious and efficient, but also seemingly arrogant, sanctimonious and condescending."

## Viewpoint

By Ya'acoub Ahmad

## Not even non-violence

**MUBARAK AWAD**, the Palestinian-born American who at last has been ordered to leave his homeland, has advocated peaceful resistance against the Israeli occupation and believed in peaceful Arab-Israeli coexistence within two separate states. His expulsion at this particular time came as a surprise when the bloody daily confrontations between Israeli army troops and Palestinian protesters highlighted the need for pacification. By ordering the expulsion of Awad in defiance of persistent appeals from the United States, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has demonstrated that he cannot stand even Palestinian like Awad who prefer peaceful measures to stone-throwing.

The deportation of Awad has many significant implications. It above all confirms the concept that the present Israeli leadership is not ready to take any peace risks and denies its loss the right of expressing their opposition through normal democratic means. For Shamir himself, Palestinians under occupation must maintain complete silence or even thank God day and night for being "blessed with the Israeli military rule."

Had Shamir been an ordinary leader without the complexities and malice which characterize his behaviour, he would have encouraged Awad's non-violence tendencies and encouraged other Palestinians to follow suit. Normal behaviour, however, is not expected from people like Shamir when the matter involves the Palestinians' right to free expression in a seemingly democratic state.

Shamir's move has not been opposed by Labour Leader and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres who is said to be less intransigent than the Likud leader. Peres' endorsement of the expulsion perhaps confirms the theory that the two men are in agreement on how to treat Palestinians, and that they disagree publicly only to delude the outside world with Israel's peace intentions.

The question is: Is the Israeli leadership, Likud and Labour alike, bears neither violence nor non-violence from the harassed Palestinians, then what else do they expect from people who are living under the most inhuman occupation in modern history? If they expect complete submission, they simply deceive themselves and their people and run away from life's basic facts. The resistance of the resilient Palestinians can never abate. It is bound to grow in intensity and ferocity by the hardening of the Israeli position. No people on earth can be expected to concede to foreign occupation and the loss of their homeland.

The Israeli leaders are clearly no longer concerned about the shame which their eccentric behaviour has brought on their state. It is the United States which should now begin to feel the disgrace which it has to bear as a result of their blind support of Israeli actions.

Awad's expulsion has opened another test for the United States to act in firmness as a responsible superpower. But it has failed once again.



# New order rekindles the uprising

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)**—In a stepped up repressive act, Israeli soldiers banged on doors and windows and seized Palestinian identity papers Tuesday as the army began a month-long campaign to force 400,000 Arabs in the Gaza Strip to renew their government ID cards.

Arab underground leaders issued a warning from a mosque loudspeaker ordering Gazans not to co-operate with the army. They said the programme was an attempt to abort the five-month Palestinian uprising.

Hundreds of people crowded into a school which has been converted into a makeshift registration centre. Many said the army forced them to come. "At dawn this morning, the troops entered people's homes. They knocked at the door and asked for ID's and told us we had to change them," said Shleikh Khaleh, a Muslim religious leader from the Rimal neighbourhood of Gaza City.

One witness told an Arab reporter that soldiers confiscated one portion of the Israel-issued identity cards and stuffed them in huge plastic bags. Without the confiscated portion, the current card becomes invalid.

The soldiers told residents in Rimal, a neighbourhood of 8,000 residents and the first one in the programme, to bring two colour photographs, fill out applications printed in 10, and pay 15 Shekels (10 Dollars) for their new cards.

The orders affected Palestinians between the age of 18 and 60. Many of the Arabs who showed up were angry because



Army in full gear to kill and wound more civilians in Dheleha refugee camp

there was only one woman to process their applications.

"It is Ramadan (a Muslim holy month) and we are fasting," said Ahmed Abu Haasan, 28. "We are not allowed to spend all day here waiting. Instead of changing our identity cards, the soldiers should change their minds."

Hassan said the Israeli move was aimed at dividing the Palestinians of Gaza. "This will classify the people — those who come from camps, those who have been in prison," he said. "We are against changing our ID's for this reason. We are one people from one place, Gaza."

Meanwhile, Israeli troops set up several roadblocks near the registration centre and patrolled the area with jeeps. The army barred reporters from entering the centre early in the morning but later lifted the ban. Palestinian youths gathered about 20

Palestinian women deny Israeli soldiers searching for protesters in Gaza

he was at home with his father when the shooting erupted. "We heard shots. Suddenly a bullet came through the window and hit my father," the boy, Ahmed, told the paper.

Dheleha has been under curfew since the shooting. There are also curfews on the nearby village of Irta, where troops wounded three Palestinians during a protest Monday, and the Balata and Jabaliya refugee camps. Elsewhere in the West Bank, Gaza and Arab east Jerusalem, a general strike called by uprising leaders halted commerce for a second day.

Several Palestinian protests were reported in the West Bank on Sunday. Arab reporters said police fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse about 200 Arabs in Ramallah, but no injuries were reported. Meanwhile Israeli soldiers Saturday shot and wounded two

Arab protesters in the occupied territories while Islamic leaders tried to spur the Arab uprising by issuing leaflets Saturday for more attacks on the army.

Fewer clashes have occurred between the army and protesters in the past few days but fresh violence broke out Friday night in the occupied Bank town of Tulkarm, an army spokesman and hospital official said. The army said troops fired live ammunition at an Arab-owned automobile that was heading away from the scene the night when the driver refused orders to stop.

An Arab reporter in Tulkarm said the driver, a 40-year-old man and a 24-year-old passenger suffered bullet wounds from the incident. He said the driver denied the soldiers gave any order to stop before firing. An Arab was injured by a bullet through the chest. The army said three injured people were taken to Tulkarm Hospital after the incident and that it was checking the source of their injuries.

On Saturday soldiers fired rubber bullets at protesters who blocked a main road with bulldozers in Anabta, a town near Tulkarm, said the Arab reporter, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Also Saturday, soldiers fired tear-gas to disperse protesters who threw stones and blocked roads with burning tires in Ramallah, Arab witnesses said. They said teen-agers also burned tires in the city of Gaza and in Khan Yunis. The violence occurred hours after Muslim preachers distributed leaflets at morning prayers urging Palestinians to step up the uprising this week, or the last 10 days of the holy month of Ramadan.

The leaflet was printed Friday by "HAMAS," an Arabic acronym for the Islamic resistance movement, one of the underground groups leading the uprising. Referring to Israel, the pamphlet-long flyer said "The Zionists and their collaborators are enemies of the nation by the silence the voice of the people." "We will continue our struggle with all our strength and determination, whatever sacrifices are necessary," the leaflet added. Forward on the road of dignity and victory, more sacrifices, more attacks on the enemy, the army of the nation. The leaflet also urged special prayers and observances in memory of Palestinians killed in the rebellion. It was held over the next week.

In a related development, Israeli television reported Saturday that the military government had warned Arab leaders that if they did not stop the uprising, it would cut off electricity and water to 10 villages in the West Bank unless residents pay tax debts for electricity. Many Arabs in the West Bank have boycotted the collections in recent months as part of their rebellion against Israeli rule.

In another development, a Tuesday report from the Arab-American League, an Arab-American group from the Jerusalem based, said that the military government had warned Arab leaders that if they did not stop the uprising, it would cut off electricity and water to 10 villages in the West Bank unless residents pay tax debts for electricity. Many Arabs in the West Bank have boycotted the collections in recent months as part of their rebellion against Israeli rule.

Two court cases have been filed against the government since the uprising began, and both are now before the supreme court. One challenges the emergency laws and the other maintains transfer of prisoners from occupied territories to prisons inside Israel violates international law.

But lawyers complained that it's difficult to pursue individual cases, despite procedures for appeal to a military tribunal and Israeli courts, because no specific charges are announced. "Evidence is submitted in secret, charges are submitted in secret. How can you appeal?" asked Ms. Rishmawi.

AP

## Observer in the occupied territories

# The yellow wind

**Editor's Note:** The following is the sixth of a set of expositions from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.

They are some of the most serene of the Muslim women to study here. I am pulled gently away from the window, later that they are from the land.

But even a slight of hand all as me to make a red head among the dark ones. Now he is completely forgotten, waving his fist with the others and shouting. Clearly, that is the main thing that remains in my memory from this moment — being totally disappointed in a person whom I did not even know.

One of those present in the room walks away from the window, looks at me, and says, "We have a little problem outside."

The campus calms down within half an hour, and I go out into the courtyard. I present myself to a group of students and ask to talk with them. They agree awkwardly, and suddenly I am very young. One of them, a young woman, takes up the challenge. "I am willing to talk, but not here," she says. Her name is Reula, she is from Ramallah, and she is studying sociology. "I would like a profession that would allow me to give something to people," she tells me. "Something that would give me an opportunity to work with my heart, and not just with my head or hands."

Reula leads me through the courtyard, through the piercing glances, and into a room that looks like the office of some sort of cultural committee: metal cabinets overflowing with pamphlets, stacks of newspapers.

A red-tinted map of Palestine is stuck on a wooden board, with the caption "Palestine is ours." On one wall is a picture of Che Guevara, and on another a drawing of a long-haired girl with strong brown eyes. "Her name is Ishtar Balma," Reula says, and her voice takes on a special colour, as if she were reciting a poem. "Israeli intelligence agents killed her in '82. Why? Because she was a good Palestinian. She organized many demonstrations and was an activist. That's why."

For some reason, I do not feel like asking her about the girl on the wall, the Palestinian present to the couple. I ask about each other in the corridor, about the glances exchanged between boys and girls in the courtyard, about the hardy hidden fluttering of eyes that makes the atmosphere of this campus more charged and potent than that of Israeli universities.

Reula laughs. "Relations between men and women here are very free," she says. "Why are you surprised? We are educated, progressive adults, and we know what to do with the culture we have acquired."



Each talk of some kind of changes

"Did your parents agree that you should live this way, so closely with men?" My mother knew exactly what happens here, and she sent me here anyway. Besides, we all know that the university is the greatest matchmaker for educated young people. Maybe mother was thinking of that, too.

"And does the situation allow you to study, or are your minds distracted by other things?" "The occupation weighs on us here. We never know if there will be classes tomorrow, or if they will allow us past the checkpoints on the way to the university. In class, we are afraid to express our opinions freely, because we are afraid of spies. You know, two years ago some collaborators were caught here. They were beaten and ostracized. Afterward, some of them were found dead, and no one has ever discovered who killed them."

## Part VI

There is always tension in class, because everything is connected in one way or another to the situation. We live under pressure, but that is really what creates the motivation for us to keep at our studies and to go on with our daily lives. It is a pioneer challenge because, with all disturbances and closings and pressure, we still exist and study like students in any other university in the world, and we do our best to get through all the material.

That's an iron rule with us, with the teachers and the students, a rule we follow of our own volition: we make up all the required material, no matter what happens, even if it means classes in the evening, during vacations, at people's houses. Here classes last at least an hour and a quarter, not forty-five minutes, as at your universities. We aren't lazy. We have a goal, you know. Her small mouth forms a determined circle. "We must educate ourselves in opposition to what the occupation wants us to be," she says.

"The occupation can numb, and we must fight that numbness. That is our mission. There are those among us who fight with weapons, and there are those who fight with speeches. We will fight with the help of education and thought."

The military court in Nabulus, a city in the West Bank thirty miles north of Jerusalem. An ugly, dirty, dark building. As soon as I am inside, I feel a need to contract, make myself small, keep from touching anything. The windows are broken and extremely filthy; through the splintered one can make out the silhouettes of barren, Mt. Ebal, the mountain of the curse. Storms frequently cut off the electricity, and in the dark it is sometimes hard to see the justice being done here.

I enter the courtroom near the end of a trial. The accused, a skinny boy with a scarred face, is charged with membership of an enemy organization. The defence attorney summarizes his arguments. He recalls that the boy merely expressed interest in joining the Fatah, and did not actually become a member, and that, furthermore, he is sick, his knees have been deformed from birth. "Stand up for a minute so they can see," the lawyer says. "His father is over there, he would like to say something, his promise to be responsible for the behaviour of the boy in the future. So if the father will only stand up, you can see what kind of person he is."

From one of the public benches the father rises. A man of about fifty, short, with a wrinkled face. He crumples his hat in his hands, takes a hesitant step forward, and slowly, slowly raises his eyes to the judge, as if he were about to lay out before him a complex exhibit for the trial, when actually his face is all he has to exhibit in his son's defence. He may be seated.

The military judge, Major Yair Rabinowitz (who was once a military prosecutor), sentences the accused to four months' imprisonment, with a one-year suspended sentence in force for three years. The defendant, as he goes off to prison, throws a smile of relief at his brothers — not at his parents. He is surprised by the leniency of the punishment. The mother looks at the father in agitation and bites her lips four months.

# For the record

**Editor's Note:** Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Feleiz Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

## Part V

112. Khibat Al Bouwayrah located 10 kms SE of Ramleh. Population 190. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,150 dunums were stolen.
113. Khibat Beit Fu located 15 kms SE of Ramleh. Population 200. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Yabiv was established on its stolen lands of 5,604 dunums.
114. Khibat Kharaysh located 25 kms NE of Jaffa. Population 70. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Yabiv was established on its stolen lands of 2,655 dunums.
115. Khibat Al-Damoun located 13 kms SE of Jaffa. Population 100. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 7,737 dunums were stolen.
116. Khibat Zikanya located 25 kms SE of Jaffa. Population 200. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,538 dunums were stolen.
117. Khibat Sheikh Abdurrahman located 40 kms NE of Jaffa. Population 150. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlements of Dugla, Elgarah, Elat Vilkan and Hame were established around its stolen lands of 1,200 dunums.
118. Khibat Al-Qunayr located 16 kms west of Jerusalem. Population 100. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,073 dunums were stolen.
119. Khibat Al-Gaza located 2 kms east of Hebron. Population 100. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 14,237 dunums were stolen and incorporated with Hebron.
120. Khibat Lidd located 25 kms SE of Jaffa. Population 600. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 3,472 dunums were stolen.
121. Khibat Al-Luz located 14 kms west of Jerusalem. Population 250. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 4,500 dunums were stolen.
122. Khibat Al-Harrah located 20 kms north of Safad. Population 170. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 3,725 dunums were added to the lands of the settlement of Ramot Natani.
123. Khibat Al-Wa'arah Al Soudah located 5 kms NW of Tiberias. Population 1,870. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 7,030 dunums were stolen.
124. Kharroubah located 2 kms NE of Safad. Population: 170. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 3,374 dunums were stolen.
125. Al Khissas located 35 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 530. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Hugsheim was established on its stolen lands of 4,375 dunums.
126. Al-Khissas located 22 kms, NE of Nazari. Population: 150. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 6,269 dunums were stolen.
127. Khuldeh located 15 kms south of Ramleh. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948 and moshav Tel Shavi was established on its stolen lands of 9,481 dunums.
128. Al-Kheleah located 15 kms, SW of Beersheeba. Population: 150. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Rivivim was established on its stolen lands of 345 dunums.
129. Al-Khuneizeer located 10 kms, SE of Beisan. Population: 260. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Tirat Zevi was established on its stolen lands of 2,107 dunums.
130. Khyim Al-Waleed located 25 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 200. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Lehmvol Hebasan was established on its stolen lands of 4,316 dunums.
131. Al-Kheyriyyah located 8 kms, east of Jaffa. Population: 1,420. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 13,844 dunums were stolen.
132. Al-Khameh located 20 kms SE of Ramleh. Population: 190. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 5,150 dunums were stolen.
133. Dar Al-Sheikh located 18 kms, SW of Jerusalem. Population: 220. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of NES Harim was established on its stolen lands of 8,781 dunums.
134. Dallat Al-Rawha located 25 kms, SE of Haifa. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 10,008 dunums were stolen.
135. Al-Damoun located 11 kms, SE of Acre. Population: 1,310. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 19,073 dunums were stolen.
136. Danyal located 6 kms, east of Ramleh. Population: 410. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Keter Danyal was established on its stolen lands of 2,808 dunums.
137. Al-Darba Shiyah located 20 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 310. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Gonen was established on its stolen lands of 2,883 dunums.
138. Al-Dardarah located 12 kms, SW of Tulkarm. Population: 145. Obliterated in 1949, and kibbutz Eyal was established on its stolen lands of 3,720 dunums.
139. Dailan located 8 kms, north of Safad. Population: 380. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Dailan was established on its stolen lands of 9,074 dunums.
140. Al-Qalbiyyah located 16 kms, SE of Tiberias on the Jordan river. Population: 390. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 2,507 dunums were incorporated into the settlement of Ashdot Yaakov.
141. Dimeh located 8 kms, NE of Geza. Population: 520. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Erz was established on its stolen lands of 8,492 dunums.
142. Danesh located 12 kms, NW of Beisan. Population: 190. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 6,814 dunums were stolen.
143. Al-Dawwah located 26 kms, NE of Safad in north Houla plain. Population: 700. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,470 dunums were stolen.

Continued next week

# Israeli jails swarm with Palestinians

**WIDESPREAD ARRESTS** in the Palestinian uprising have crowded Israel's prisons with nearly 5,000 new inmates and raised charges that suspects are held in violation of law, humiliated and sometimes beaten.

At least 1,700 of the inmates have been sentenced to up to six months in jail without specific charges or any appearance before a judge. This is done under emergency laws still in use 43 years after they were imposed by Britain during its mandate over Palestine.

Israel has opened or converted five prison camps to house the burgeoning inmate population, nearly double the 5,000 Palestinians jailed before the uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip erupted 8 December.

But lawyers and civil rights advocates say that facilities still are overcrowded and that toilets, water for drinking and showers, and other amenities are in short supply. "The number arrested is just far beyond anything anybody had planned for," said Joseph Bichofman of the Association for Civil Rights, which is allied to the American Civil Liberties Union in the United States.

Felicia Langer, an Israeli la-



Inside Jenin Prison where barbaric torture occurs

wyer who defends Palestinian clients, said so many people have been arrested that inmates are referred to not by their names but only by numbers assigned to them at the time of arrest. "They are calling them according to their numbers. They have no names," she said. "They announce, 'number 70 is imprisoned for six months, number 30 is imprisoned'."

Schoffman said that Civil Rights Association lawyers who visited two camps found "serious overcrowding" and lack of basic facilities, but no evidence of beatings. He added that the lawyers were not allowed to see areas of camps where suspects are interrogated.

Mona Rishmawi, a Palestinian lawyer, maintained that beatings regularly take place during interrogation. She and Ms. Langer said that the Dahariya prison camp in the West Bank is notorious for beatings.

Reporters have seen arrested Palestinians ordered to stand for hours with their heads bowed or heads leaning against a wall, and Ms. Rishmawi said prisoners that she visited in the Dahariya camp were forced to stand bowed before prison guards. "Humiliation is the rule. It's unbelievable," she said.

In most cases, the Palestinian prisoners are kept in tents surrounded by fences or barbed wire. Dahariya and Katziot, within Israeli territory in the Nagav desert, recently were erected to house Palestinian prisoners, and three other prisons have been expanded or converted for the purpose.

Many of the prisoners are youths arrested for stone throwing, but Palestinian lawyers and doctors also have been jailed.

AP

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# LE JOURDAIN

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semaine prochaine.

## ORIENT EXPRESS

• **Se Majesté la Roi Hussein de Jordanie** a envoyé le 10 mai un message de félicitation au président François Mitterrand, à la suite de sa réélection. Le Souverain Hachémite a exprimé le souhait de voir "se poursuivre une collaboration étroite entre la France et la Jordanie, en vue de renforcer les relations bilatérales et d'œuvrer au service du droit et de la justice".

### • ISRAËL: OPERATION "LOI ET ORDRE" AU SUD LIBAN —

Deux jours durant à partir du 2 mai, des centaines de soldats israéliens ont relâché le Sud Liban, débordant de 10 km la "zone de sécurité", tempon inaltité par Israël le long de la frontière, contrôlée par l'Armée du Liban Sud (ALS). Officiellement, l'opération visait à la recherche de "fedayyins et de leurs complices". Elle a donné lieu à des affrontements meurtriers contre le Hezbollah dans la localité de Mardoun, plectoria de cette organisation, entièrement détruite par les forces israéliennes. Ces dernières semaines, plusieurs commandos palestiniens avaient opéré en Israël à partir du Liban.

### • LIBAN: COMBATS ENTRE MILICES CHITIENNES.

Les milices chiites Amal (pro-syrienne) et Hezbollah ont entamé le 6 mai des combats très violents dans la banlieue sud de Beyrouth, qui ont fait au moins 164 morts et 387 blessés selon le police. Les deux milices, qui s'affrontaient au canon et au mortier, rejettent l'une sur l'autre la responsabilité du début des combats. Cette flamme de violence est intervenue au lendemain d'une vive polémique sur la bataille de Mardoun (cf. ci-dessus), où les Hezbollah estiment avoir eu à défendre seul le village contre les israéliens, sans appui d'Amal. La banlieue sud de Beyrouth, où sont vraisemblablement détenus les otages occidentaux, est une des dernières places-fortes du Hezbollah au Liban, depuis sa quasi-élimination du sud du pays par Amal.

### • CINQ MOIS D'INTIFADA —

Le soulèvement palestinien dans les territoires occupés entre dans son sixième mois, en universel marqué le 9 mai par une grève générale en Cisjordanie et à Gaza. L'inauguration a fait jusqu'à plus de 185 morts parmi les Palestiniens, et plus de 5.000 personnes ont été emprisonnées depuis cinq mois par les israéliens. Le secrétaire d'Etat américain George Shultz a annoncé le 9 mai une prochaine tournée au Proche-Orient afin de promouvoir son plan de paix. A partir du 5 juin, M. Shultz devrait se rendre en Egypte, en Jordanie, en Israël et en Syrie.

### • PERES A BUDAPEST —

Le ministre israélien des Affaires étrangères Shimon Peres a été élu le 10 et 11 mai une visite officielle en Hongrie, la première du genre depuis 1987, année où la plupart des pays de l'Est avaient rompu leurs relations avec l'état hébreu. Aucun détail n'a été fourni sur les entretiens avec les responsables hongrois. Peres a exprimé le vœu que les relations diplomatiques avec l'URSS.

## LE PRESIDENT L'EMPORTE LARGEMENT DEVANT JACQUES CHIRAC

# Mitterrand, deuxième

François Mitterrand a été réélu le 8 mai à la présidence de la République, totalisant 54,02% des suffrages contre 45,98% pour son adversaire, Jacques Chirac. M. Mitterrand est le premier chef d'Etat français à obtenir un second mandat au suffrage universel, depuis son institution par le général De Gaulle en 1952.

Les "coups" de Jacques Chirac à la veille du second tour — libération des otages au Liban et son Nouvelle-Calédonie — n'ont donc pas réussi à lui faire remonter la pente: un sondage réalisé à la sortie des urnes montre que ces événements n'ont pesé dans le choix que de 13% des électeurs. Les Français ont décidé de contier la responsabilité de l'Etat à François Mitterrand. Dans une démocratie, c'est le peuple qui est maître et se l'incline devant son choix", a déclaré M. Chirac au soir du scrutin. On attendait mardi la démission de M. Chirac et la nomination par le président d'un nouveau premier ministre, Michel Rocard étant donné l'avantage des observateurs politiques.

M. Mitterrand dissoudra-t-il l'Assemblée nationale, où la droite traditionnelle détient une majorité absolue? Une partie des commentateurs lui prêtent l'intention de provoquer avant l'été des élections législatives, pour profiter comme en 1981 de l'effet présidentiel. Mais le nouveau premier ministre, qui devra, selon le vœu exprimé par M. Mitterrand, former un cabinet comprenant des membres non-socialistes, pourrait dans un premier temps tester la politique d'ouverture du président en essayant de gouverner avec l'appui des 135 députés libéraux et centristes. MM. Raymond Barre et Jacques Chirac ont d'ores et déjà exclu une obstruction systématique de leurs troupes à l'Assemblée et Simone Veil, ancienne ministre de Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, n'a pas écarté la possibilité de participer au nouveau gouvernement.

François Mitterrand a réussi dimanche à imposer son image de rassembleur de la nation française face à une droite divisée. Depuis une élection en 1981, M. Mitterrand a su utiliser à son profit la situation inédite créée en France en mars 1988, où un président socialiste, le premier du genre, s'est "cohabité" avec une majorité de droite à l'Assemblée nationale.

Par ailleurs, la percée sans précédent du candidat du Front National, Jean-Marie Le Pen, au second tour de l'élection présidentielle, le 24 avril, a sans aucun doute effrayé nombre d'électeurs du centre et de la droite modérée. Dans le cas d'une éventuelle alliance entre le parti de M. Chirac (RPR) et l'extrême-droite, certains ont apparemment préféré s'abstenir voire même accorder leurs voix à M. Mitterrand, jugé plus "rassembleur" et plus "solide" que son challenger de droite.

Pourtant, à la fin de la gestion socialiste, en 1984-85, M. Mitterrand battait des records d'impopularité dans les sondages.



Mitterrand épargné par la cohabitation, il s'est forgé une nouvelle image de rassembleur, commente celle de leader socialiste.

## Réactions

• Le ministre jordanien des Affaires étrangères, M. Taher El-Maari, a affirmé que la Jordanie était "heureuse du choix du peuple français" et a estimé que "l'objectivité de la position de la France vis-à-vis des questions arabes serait renforcée par cette élection".

• Le président syrien Hafez El-Assad a envoyé un message de félicitations au président, exprimant le vœu que les relations entre les deux pays "allient s'élargir, pour le bénéfice des peuples français et syrien".

• Le président libanais Amine Gemayel a adressé un message de félicitation à M. Mitterrand.

Avec M. Chirac aux affaires, il a été au contraire "relativisé" et a entamé une remontée spectaculaire dans l'opinion.

Le paradoxe tient d'abord au fonctionnement des institutions françaises: Dans la Vème République, le premier ministre est exposé en première ligne et protégé par le président du fait de la critique. M. Chirac n'a pas échappé à la règle. Il a servi, involontairement, de "paratonnerre" au président socialiste.

Ainsi que M. Chirac gouvernait la France, M. Mitterrand a, de son côté, continué à assumer les attributions du chef de l'Etat français dans la tradition gaullienne: chef des armées, maître de la dissolution nucléaire, gardien des institutions et principal interprète de la politique étrangère. En outre, M. Mitterrand n'a pas hésité à manifester publiquement ses désaccords avec certaines décisions du gouvernement Chirac. Il a ainsi refusé de signer les textes de loi prévoyant la privatisation de 65 entreprises publiques dont nombre avaient été nationalisées par la gauche en 1982.

Les divisions sans précédent de la droite ont eu aussi largement

profité à M. Mitterrand. Au premier tour de l'élection présidentielle, les voix conservatrices se sont éparpillées entre M. Chirac, Raymond Barre et M. Le Pen. Ensuite, l'élimination du candidat modéré Raymond Barre, alors que M. Chirac s'inscrivait en tête de la droite, a permis à M. Mitterrand d'occuper la créneau du centre et d'apparaître comme le seul candidat susceptible de préserver, selon ses propres termes, "l'unité des Français".

Dans le domaine économique et social, le nouveau chef de gouvernement devra s'attaquer en priorité aux problèmes de chômage, des finances publiques et de la sécurité sociale. La France compte actuellement quelque 2,5 millions de chômeurs (10,3% de la population active) et les experts s'attendent à une augmentation du nombre de demandeurs d'emploi dans le courant de l'année. En attendant, une stimulation de l'investissement qui favorisera la baisse du chômage, le gouvernement devra financer le "traitement social" du problème (formation de jeunes, stages, réinsertion, etc.). Le prix en sera élevé, de l'ordre de 18 milliards de francs.

Pour ce qui concerne les finances publiques, M. Mitterrand entend poursuivre son travail de réduction des dépenses et de réduction du déficit budgétaire. Le nouveau gouvernement devra en outre trouver les ressources pour financer les engagements électoraux du président, comme d'assurer un revenu minimum aux quelque 500.000 "personnes âgées" qui comptent en France. Ce revenu sera financé en grande partie par le réajustement de l'impôt sur les 120.000 à 130.000 plus grosses fortunes de France, mais coûtera aussi même 2 milliards de francs. Le dernier point sensible est la dette, contenue dans la dette publique, hostile à cette mesure qu'elle juge stérilisante et inefficace.

En revanche, M. Mitterrand a déjà indiqué qu'il ne procédera pas à de nouvelles nationalisations et qu'il ne remettra pas en cause les privatisations effectuées par le gouvernement Chirac.

Quant à la sécurité sociale, un déficit de 19 milliards de francs est prévu pour 1988. Le gouvernement devra choisir prioritairement de combler ce trou en augmentant les cotisations sociales (portant sur les salaires) et en réduisant les dépenses (notamment les dépenses de santé).

Dans le domaine européen, à la fin de la préparation de la mise en place du grand marché européen de 1993 tiendra une place prépondérante. La politique européenne de la France sera donc largement déterminée par les décisions du Conseil européen.

condamné le "système corré" en vigueur en Nouvelle-Calédonie et qualifié de "système corré" le bilan de l'opération pour libérer les otages détenus dans l'île d'Ouvéa par les indépendantistes. Le nouveau premier ministre devra donc trouver une voie médiane entre la maintenance du système corré, économiquement et politiquement, par les Calédoniens, et l'indépendance pure et simple réclamée par les indépendantistes du Front de libération national kanak (FLNKS).

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## LA LIBERATION DE MM. KAUFFMANN, CARTON ET FONTAINE

# Plus d'otages français au Liban



De gauche à droite: le journaliste Jean-Paul Kauffmann, 43 ans, les diplomates Marcel Fontaine, 45 ans et Marcel Carton, 64 ans.

Les trois derniers otages français au Liban ont été libérés le 10 mai 1988 sur l'aéroport de Villacoublay (région parisienne). Leur libération a été suivie de celle de deux autres otages, les diplomates Marcel Fontaine et Marcel Carton, qui ont été libérés le 11 mai 1988. Les trois derniers otages français au Liban ont été libérés le 10 mai 1988 sur l'aéroport de Villacoublay (région parisienne). Leur libération a été suivie de celle de deux autres otages, les diplomates Marcel Fontaine et Marcel Carton, qui ont été libérés le 11 mai 1988.

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## ECOUTEZ VOIR

### EXPOSITION

#### Compositions florales

Par la photo de Jean-Michel...  
Les compositions florales...  
Le 10 mai 1988, de 10h à 18h.

CCF, du 24 mai au 2 juin

### TELEVISION

"Au bout de l'espoir", de...  
Le 10 mai 1988, de 10h à 18h.

### PANTOMIME

OK, boss!



Spectacle de Maripaul et Philippa...  
Le 10 mai 1988, de 10h à 18h.

Centre Culturel Royal, lundi 23 à 20h30, places: 2 JD, demi-tarif pour les étudiants.

## AU MENU

### Rouleaux de poulet

Pour 15 rouleaux: 2 blancs de poulet, 60 g de beurre, 3 cuill. à soupe de farine, 40 g de lait, 1 pincée de cannelle, 80 g de raisins secs, 5 feuilles de phyllo, 10 cl d'huile, sel, poivre.

Placez les blancs de poulet entre deux saucisses au-dessus d'une casserole d'eau bouillante et faites-les cuire de 10 à 15 mn. Laissez-les ensuite refroidir. Faites fondre le beurre dans une casserole et ajoutez-y la farine en pluie en remuant. Versez le lait en filet et portez à ébullition, sans cesser de remuer. Retirez du feu et ajoutez du sel, du poivre, la cannelle et les raisins secs. Mélangez 2 mn au fouet, puis laissez refroidir, en déposant un film de plastique sur la sauce pour empêcher la formation d'une peau.

Retirez la peau du poulet et hachez finement la chair. Incorporez celle-ci à la sauce tiède. Faites chauffer le four à 170 °C, thermostat 5. Placez les feuilles de phyllo sur un linge sec. Coupez-les en trois dans le sens de la longueur. Posez dessus un autre linge sec, puis un linge humide. Prélevez une bande de phyllo, badigeonnez-la d'huile et étalez 2 cuillères à soupe de farce sur une des extrémités. Rabattez et roulez serré. Huilez une tôle à pâtisserie et posez les rouleaux dessus. Procédez de même pour les autres rouleaux. Badigeonnez tous les rouleaux avec le reste de l'huile, laissez-les dans le four et laissez-les dorer de 20 à 25 mn. Servez chaud.

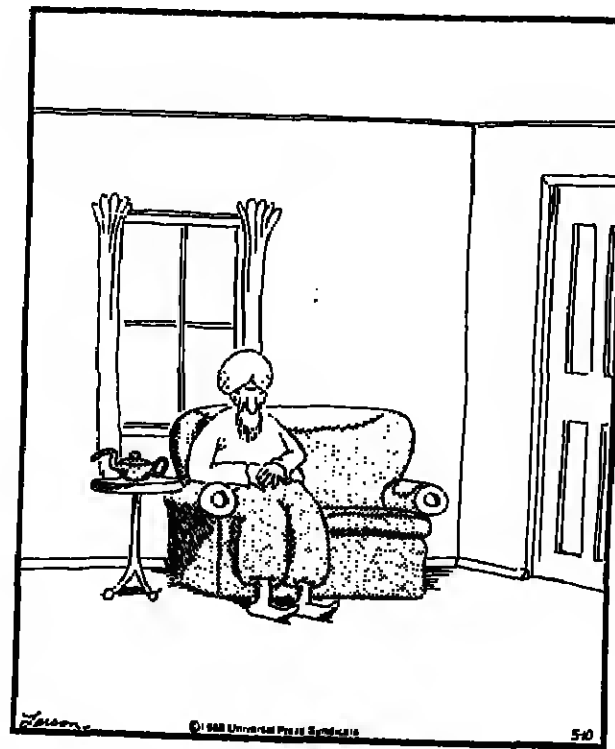
THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

26 THE JERUSALEM STAR

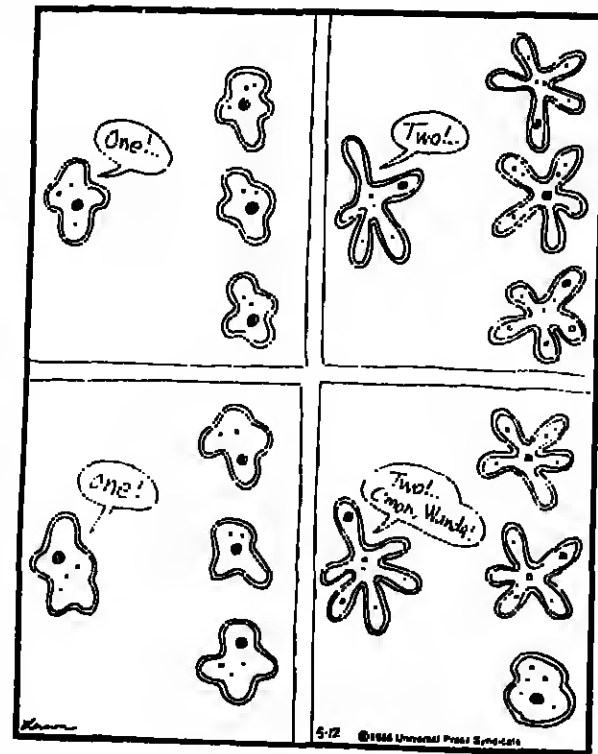








Aladdin's lamp, end table and sofa



Amoeba aerobics



The rural professional and his cowphone

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"And one final warning before we begin the exam — any stray eyeballs will be immediately thumped."



"I'm sorry, Mr. Caldwell, but the big guy's on his way out. If you want my opinion, take him home, find a quiet spot out in the yard, and squash him."



Their reunion was both brief and awkward — each still bearing the wounds from that ugly "Jane Incident."



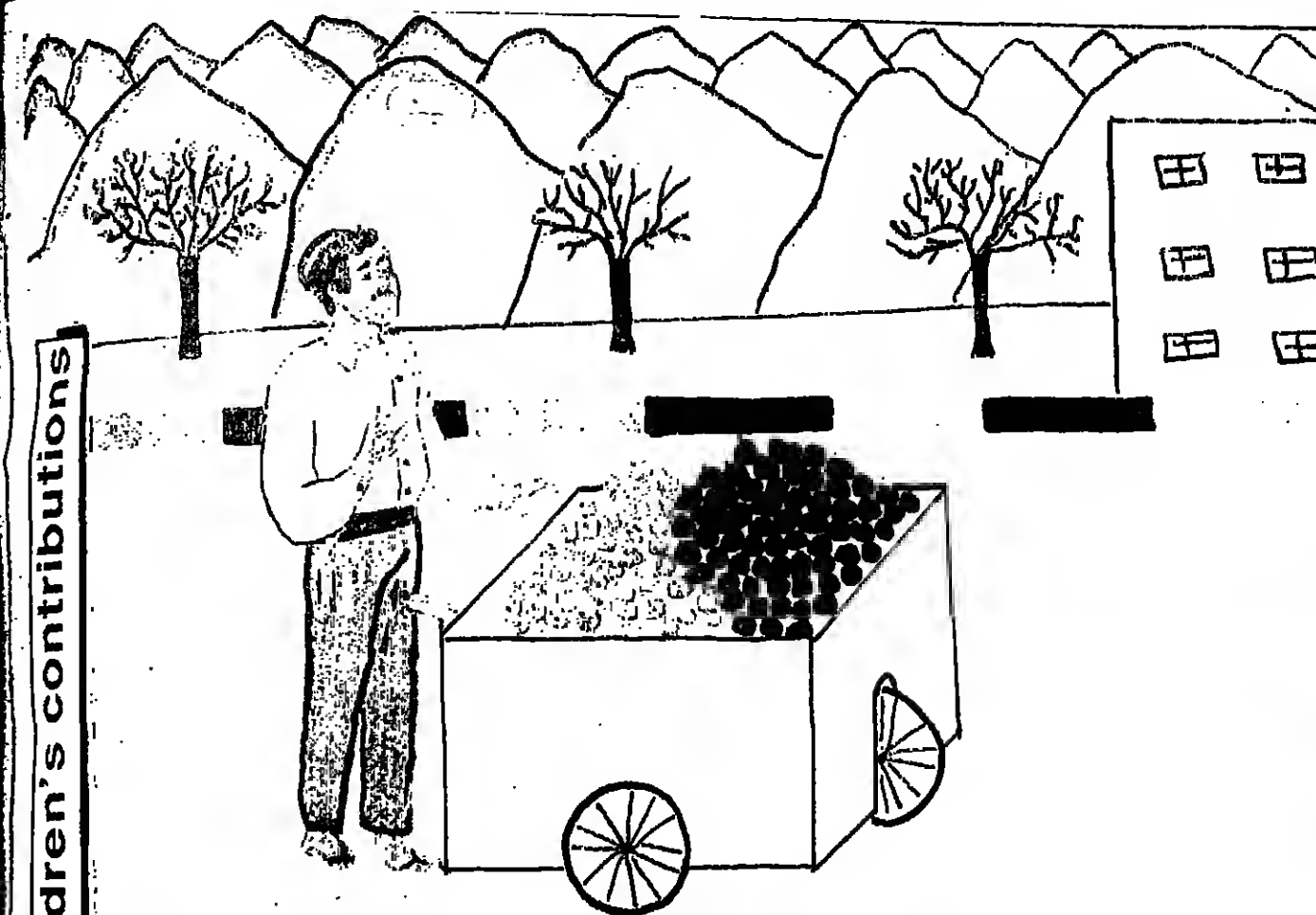
Primitive fraternities



Oh, it's lovely. And where do they store the nuts?



Her answer off by miles, Sheila's "cow sense" was always a target of ridicule.



Walid Queds — hopes to study art when he grows up. "Apple Seller" is one of his paintings.

Friends of

The Star



Name: Mal Faye Shatat  
Hobby: Handcraft and drawing  
Age: 11 years



Name: Khader Za-baut  
Hobby: Sports  
Age: 14 years

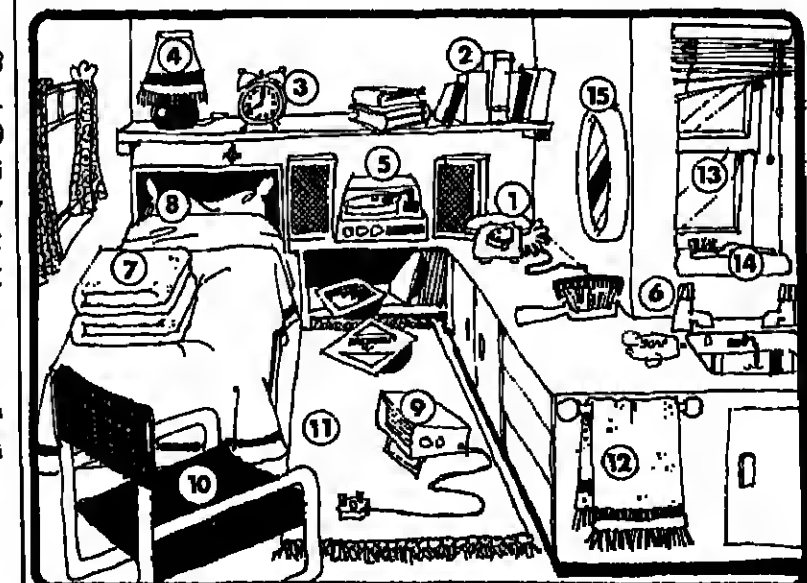
## The Rainbow Colours

By Renfa Bedeir & Yesmin Shazil

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Red</b>    | Everything will cere<br>Natures anywhere  |
| <b>Purple</b> | Pulling oranges hair<br>Underneath the bed<br>Rubbing his feet bare<br>Placing them ahead<br>Leaving him with cere<br>Everybody's fair          |
| <b>Orange</b> | Only one thing is known<br>Rubbing his feet alone<br>Anytime he looks<br>New collected books<br>Going to be found<br>Everytime he mekes a sound |
| <b>Blue</b>   | Being so messy can make them<br>Leave all the mess around<br>Up above the sky<br>Everything will shine  |
| <b>Yellow</b> | Racing to the top<br>Every colour below<br>Dancing on a mop   |
| <b>Green</b>  | Growing different trees<br>Roses everywhere<br>Everything will sneeze   |
| <b>Pink</b>   | Pushing all the clouds<br>In a tidy row<br>Never miss the crowd<br>Knowing green will know  |

## THE NAME GAME

How many things can you name?



SOLUTION  
THE NAME GAME

He wasn't coming up this side. The only thing they could see coming up was a quick green lizard.

will continue next week

## The Poky Little Puppy

By Janette Sebring Lowrey  
Illustrated By Gustaf Tanggren

Part II

He wasn't going down the other side. The only thing they could see going down was a fuzzy caterpillar.

